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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

Fahd lays cornerstone of big Rabigh refinery

By a Staff Writer

RABIGH, Oct. 15 — Crown Prince Fahd, officiating for King Khaled, Thursday laid the foundation stone, in this town 200 kilometers north of Jeddah, of a refinery which, officials said, will be one of the largest in the world, using the most advanced equipment and latest techniques.

Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, said that the refinery — a 50/50 venture between Petromin, the state oil company and Petrolia International of Greece — will help consolidate Saudi Arabian production as the oil will be produced in the east and carried to the west through the Petrolina to be refined and exported. In August last year Petrolia said it had signed a \$2.6 billion contract to build a refinery in Rabigh.

The refinery, with a daily capacity of 335,000 barrels will employ some 3,000 workers, and start producing as of the first quarter of 1983 more than 5,000 barrels of butane gas, 33,370 barrels of aircraft fuel,

46,000 barrels of diesel, 58,000 barrels of naphtha and 140,000 barrels of fuel oil every day. A 3,300 unit housing complex is planned for the personnel. The plant's support units will employ another 2,000 workers.

Petromin Governor Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher said that Petromin will build a port at Rabigh which will be one of the deepest ports in the world to receive the most gigantic tankers built to date.

After laying the cornerstone for the refinery, Prince Fahd visited an exhibition where he saw a layout of the project and several designs and plans. He then attended a luncheon given in his honor by Petromin and a function of the people of Rabigh. He then returned to Jeddah.

Prince Fahd was accompanied at the ceremony by Prince Badr, the deputy commander of the National Guard; Riyadh Governor Prince Salman; Makkah Governor Prince Majed; and other officials. He was met at Rabigh by Makkah Deputy Governor Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen; Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani; Dr. Taher; Rabigh Governor Sheikh Muhammad bin Baraka Ismail bin Mubairak; and other officials.

In his address, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani paid tribute to King Khaled and Prince Fahd, on behalf of "the Kingdom's petroleum staff" and noted that it was Prince Fahd who personally sponsored the Rabigh project. He dwelt on the great role played by the King and crown prince's father King Abdul Aziz in unifying the Arabian peninsula, following the footsteps of the Holy Prophet.



PROJECT: Crown Prince Fahd inspects a model of the large refinery project for which he laid the cornerstone in Rabigh Thursday. Seen standing next to him are Prince Badr bin Abdul Aziz, deputy commander of the National Guard, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources and senior officials of Petrolia, the Greek company that won the contract to build the complex.

King returns to Riyadh

RIYADH, Oct. 15 (SPA) — King Khaled returned here from Jeddah Thursday after the completion of this year's pilgrimage. All other government departments which had moved to Jeddah were also shifted back to the capital.

To monitor Libyan moves AWACS patrol Egypt

CAIRO, Oct. 15 (AP) — America's sophisticated radar planes began patrolling Egyptian airspace Thursday as President Hosni Mubarak swore in his cabinet and ordered the death penalty for anyone using unlicensed weapons.

Gen. Ahmed Nasser, commander of Cairo West Military Base, told reporters the AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control Systems) entered Egyptian airspace at noon (1000GMT) and began patrolling. He said the planes would land at Cairo west at midnight (2200GMT).

The United States dispatched the two AWACS to Egypt to demonstrate confidence in Mubarak, who replaced assassinated President Anwar Sadat. Nasser did not say where the jets were patrolling.

State Information Service Director Muhammad Hakki said the decision to send AWACS to Egypt was made in Washington under an agreement between the two countries. Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, speaking to reporters as he rushed from the swearing-in ceremony said: "It is an agreement that two AWACS be stationed here to watch over the northern, western and southern borders. We have not bought them... This is something for the joint exer-

cises with the Americans that begins in November."

He denied reports that Egypt had dispatched paratroopers to Sudan to take up positions along the border with Libya.

Gen. Ghazala, speaking after a long meeting with Mubarak, said that his country had sent "weapons to the Sudanese army and instructors to train it."

He denied having made a statement reported by the Israeli press and taken up by the daily *Al Ahram* that troops had been sent to Sudan. Sudanese President Jaffar Numeiri has also denied that Egyptian soldiers had been stationed in his country. However Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali has said in an interview with a U.S. television network that Egyptian troops were now in Sudan under a five-year-old defense treaty.

In Jerusalem, Israel, which opposes the supply of U.S. radar planes to Saudi Arabia, said Thursday it had no objection to the temporary use of the aircraft in Egypt.

An Israeli government official said "We have no objection to the use of the AWACS in Egypt because they are to be operated by American crews, remain in American ownership and we understand will only remain there for a limited time."

U.S. cool to Third World needs untrue, Reagan says

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15 (R) — President Reagan Thursday rejected charges that the United States had abandoned developing nations and said the Third World should develop free-economy markets to break the grip of poverty.

In a preview of his strategy when he attends the North-South summit in Mexico next week, Reagan said a massive transfer of wealth from rich to poor countries was not the solution to Third World problems.

He said the United States, far from lagging behind and refusing to do its part, was leading the way in helping to improve the lives of people in developing countries.

Reagan's prepared remarks to the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia were his answer to demands from the Third World that the summit in the Mexican seaside resort of Cancun on Oct. 22 and 23 must pave the way for the mass transfer of money and resources to developing countries.

The President praised the role of international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, and suggested that the Third World could learn a lesson from how the U.S. had moved from a frontier society to a powerful nation with a dynamic free economy.

More had to be done to help the Third World but the core of the solution was the development of free-market economies and liberalized trade and private investment, Reagan said.

Some people... mistake compassion for development and claim that massive transfers of wealth somehow, miraculously, will produce new well-being," he said in his prepared remarks.

"Still others confuse development with collectivism... No matter what the cost to individuals on historical traditions."

"Free people build free markets that ignite economic development... which depended on economic freedom," he added.

The President asked rhetorically whether the Third World wanted to follow his advice or follow the path taken by the Soviet Union, which is not attending the Cancun summit. "Perhaps the best proof that development

and economic freedom go hand-in-hand can be found in a country which denies freedom to its people — the Soviet Union," he said.

"The real reason they're not coming (to Cancun) is they have nothing to offer," the President said.

Referring to the Soviet Union's large purchases of grain from the United States, Reagan said: "we have one question for them — who's feeding whom?"

"The Soviets, of course, can rely on farmers from America and other nations to keep their people fed... It's not a question of the United States versus the Soviet Union. It's a question of freedom versus compulsion, of what works versus what doesn't work, of sense versus nonsense."

Senator sees approval for Kingdom plane deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP) — The extra week U.S. President Ronald Reagan is getting to try to salvage his AWACS proposal in the Senate could yield the margin of victory he needs, Senate majority leader Howard Baker Jr. said Thursday.

"We have a certain momentum. I haven't seen anyone announcing against it. It's now winnable. Several weeks ago, it wasn't," the Republican Senator told reporters. Baker said that the president's proposed \$8.5 billion arms sale to Saudi Arabia even has a chance of winning the support of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, set to vote on it later Thursday.

Although that vote is generally expected to go against the president, Baker predicted Thursday's committee action "will swing on one vote." Only a few hours before the foreign relations vote, the Senate Armed Services Committee voted to endorse the proposed sale of AWACS radar planes and other armaments to Saudi Arabia. The vote was only advisory.

"After examination of the military and technical implications of the proposed sale ... to Saudi Arabia, the committee concluded that the sale proposal is in the national security interests of the United States," a statement by the majority concluded.

Baker said that while he still characterizes the Reagan's battle as "an uphill fight," he was more optimistic about the fate of the sale Thursday than he was on Wednesday, with Reagan steadily chipping away at opposition and winning new converts.

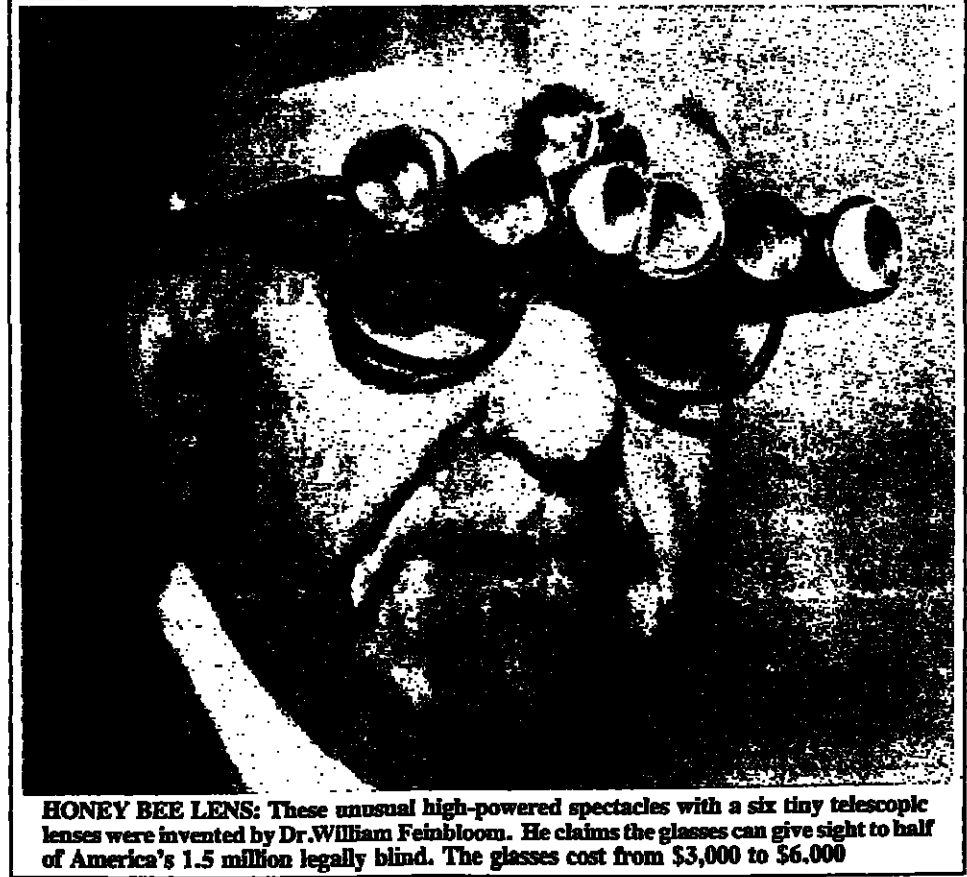
World Bank set for talks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (R) — World Bank President Tom Clausen will spend the next week in the Middle East holding informal talks with officials in Kuwait, Jordan and Abu Dhabi, monetary sources said Thursday. The World Bank confirmed that Clausen was making a trip to the Middle East but declined to specify where he planned to go or what he planned to discuss.

However, monetary sources said he would discuss the possibility of contributions from the three countries to the World Bank, particularly its International Development Association (IDA) which provides low-interest loans to poor countries. In return for any contributions they might make, the three countries are expected to push for membership in the IDA, the sources said.

Washington Bureau adds: The United States, in an attempt to reinforce its claim that Libya poses a serious threat of war with Sudan, is planning to accelerate delivery of military and economic aid at the request of Sudanese President Jaffar Numeiri, it was revealed Thursday.

In rhetoric indicating that a state of war could be close at hand in Sudan, the State Department announced Wednesday night



HONEY BEE LENS: These unusual high-powered spectacles with a six tiny telescopic lenses were invented by Dr. William Feinbloom. He claims the glasses can give sight to half of America's 1.5 million legally blind. The glasses cost from \$3,000 to \$6,000

U.S., Egypt rush arms Sudan set to retaliate against Libyan raids

KHARTOUM, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — Sudan has decided to resort to force in defense of its territory and people against Libyan air raids on Sudanese border villages, Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak has said.

The Sudanese decision came close on the heels of the statements by the United States and Egypt that they were rushing arms to Sudan. Egypt also added that it had sent instructors to train the Sudanese army.

The Sudanese news agency, Soma, Thursday quoted him as saying that Sudan had "exhausted its posture of self-restraint and now feels free to use all means available to protect its lands and citizens."

Sudan had until now exercised restraint, hoping that Libya would come round to reason, "but it seems that aggression and subversion are deep-rooted in the Libyan policy," Mirghani Mubarak said.

In spite of his government's complaints to the United Nations and other international and regional bodies, Libya seemed to be persisting with daily raids on "unarmed citizens" in Sudan's western border villages.

This was making more serious the 'Libyan threat' to Sudan, the foreign minister said. He added, however, that Sudan was at the same time maintaining its diplomatic offensive to explain the situation to the international community.

Libyan troops present in Chad since they helped drive the forces of rebel Chadian leader Hissene Habre from the capital have been fighting Habre elements in the Sudanese border region. The Chadian rebels have Sudanese and Egyptian backing.

Reacting to Sudan's statement Libya denied "aggressive intentions" against Sudan and said allegations of its impending military actions are "lies" spread by the United States to justify strengthening its presence in northern Africa. The Lib-an foreign ministry statement distributed at the United Nations said Libya "harbors no aggressive intentions against any country nor does it intend to interfere in the internal affairs of the Sudan or any other nation."

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that delivery of jeeps, armored personnel carriers, Vulcan air defense guns, and other defense equipment will be "significantly accelerated" in order to bolster Sudan's capabilities. The statement followed an announcement on Tuesday that the United States will seek some \$100 million in extra economic and military aid for Sudan in fiscal year 1982.

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said that the entire plan still is under discussion and that it will be "a matter of days" before any kind of workable proposal will be sent to Congress for approval. He added that the United States currently is assessing the various methods of funding the aid to Sudan as well as how much defense equipment it will need and how soon the United States could deliver the equipment.

Fischer said the increased threat of violence in northeastern Africa is the reason for sending two AWACS radar planes to Egypt on Wednesday, but he would not confirm whether the surveillance information gained from the AWACS would be shared with Sudan in order to warn of an oncoming attack. Fischer also would not confirm that the AWACS were sent as a warning to Libya not to take advantage of the situation in Egypt.

The aid plan for Sudan was announced immediately following the arrival in Washington of State Department counsellor Robert McElearne, who spent last week in Sudan discussing the current situation with Sudanese leaders.

According to Fischer, the United States intends to send at least a minimal assortment of defense equipment to Sudan before the end of this year as a demonstration of the U.S. commitment to assist its friends in the region. He said that the United States also will supply "mobile training teams" to Sudan to instruct Sudanese troops on equipment usage. Fischer said such teams have been used in 20 other countries including Egypt, Zaire, Kenya, Liberia and Somalia.

With congressional approval, the United States hopes to send \$100 million in economic aid and \$100 million in military aid to Sudan during the next twelve months. Fischer, when asked why the United States has launched such an extensive verbal campaign to discredit Libya, explained that Sudan's aid package is just one of several efforts the United States is making to warn Libya to discontinue its warlike gestures.

"The purpose of this rhetoric is to reaffirm our commitment to the moderate regimes in the area "who might be threatened either now or in the future by Libya, Fischer said. Fischer also acknowledged that Morocco had reported attacks from a "bordering country" in which two Moroccan aircraft were shot down. But, despite Moroccan insinuations, Fischer would not confirm that either Libya or Algeria had been involved in the attack.

To supplement the U.S. position on Libya, the United States has been planning operation "bright star" in which some 1200 U.S. troops will fly to Egypt next month for military exercises in coordination with Egypt and Sudan. The joint maneuvers are expected to include a U.S. rapid strike force which will attempt a practice raid on an Egyptian bombing range. The bombers planned for use in the practice raid will take off from a U.S. air force base and will refuel while in flight over the Atlantic before heading to Egypt.

Airlifted heart fails, man safe

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 15 (AFP) — A human heart airlifted several hundred miles and transplanted into a young American has stopped working following rejection by its recipient.

The patient, Rick Anderson, 20, is surviving once again on his original heart, which has twice been aided for short periods by the grafting of a second "piggy-back" heart.

A spokesman at Cape Town's Groot Schuur Hospital said Anderson's condition was satisfactory. There were no plans to remove the second heart, which was inserted on Oct. 4 after being flown in a special container from Port Elizabeth, 640 kms away.

The transport of the heart for 16 hours by air after its 18-year-old owner had died in a road accident was hailed as a breakthrough in South Africa, but foreign heart experts accused transplant pioneer Christiana Barnard of seeking publicity. Professor Barnard retorted that artificial hearts, as advocated by his detractors, would not be perfected for 10 years.

100t gold sale in September by Russia reported

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AFP) — Reports that the Soviet Union has sold up to 100 tons of gold in September alone, were circulating in the "city" here Thursday.

Dealers said that according to South African radio, quoting U.S. sources, the Soviet Union is estimated to have sold "at least" 15 tons a week during the last month or so. This compares with an estimated 90 tons sold throughout last year.

These sources added that it was noticeable in recent weeks that once the bullion price nudged \$458 to \$460 an ounce, heavy selling developed.

It is generally believed that the Soviet Union will need huge sums of foreign currency to pay for massive grain imports scheduled over the coming 12 months.

These imports have been estimated as much as 45 million tons, worth probably \$8.3 million. In addition as much as one million tons of sugar — worth \$370 million — may have to be imported to supplement supplies from the third successive poor harvest.

Gold prices during September moved up from an opening level of \$421.5 an ounce to \$464 by September 22, but then fell back to \$430 by the end of the month. Subsequently the market was a little firmer on the weaker U.S. dollar and over interest rates. Gold is currently at just over \$446.

But London bullion dealers were unaware of the reports. They said it was "very unlikely" that such sales had taken place since the market has been comparatively "flat" and trading "quiet" in recent weeks.

London-based Canetti wins Nobel literature prize

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — Elias Canetti, a 76-year-old cosmopolitan writer born in Bulgaria, living in London and writing in German, was awarded the 1981 Nobel prize for literature by the Swedish Academy here Thursday.

Canetti was cited by the academy "for writings marked by a broad outlook, a wealth of ideas and artistic power." The winner, who according to academy sources has long been in line for the prize, has written novels, plays and memoirs. He is of Spanish origin and has resided in London since 1938 and has lived in Switzerland, where he learned German, and Austria besides England. He carries a British passport.

Canetti became the first writer to receive a full million Swedish kronor (about \$180,000) the record prize sum in each Nobel prize category this year, beside the inestimable honor and prestige. The 18-member academy, which keeps its nominees, deliberations and votes secret, reportedly was more split this year than last year when the prize went to expatriate Polish-American novelist Czeslaw Milosz.

The year before that Greek poet Odysseus Elytis was honored and in 1979 another Polish expatriate, New Yorker Isaac Bashevis Singer. All the laureates picked by the academy in recent years have in common that they are not broadly known outside their own literary circles.

Canetti's essays combine romantic and expressionist techniques. The main theme of all his works, including three plays, is the relationship of the individual to an often weird outside world. His most known novel is *Die Blendung* (Auto Da Fe), published in 1935, about the nightmare existence of a bachelor professor of Chinese studies and his relationship with a housekeeper in a rambling Viennese house.

For the professor, Peter Kien, even the lifting of a tea cup evokes fantastic associations. Critics have noted the influence of both German romantic novelist Thomas Mann and German expressionist Alfred Döblin. Canetti's contemporary, in the concisely written book.

Later in his career, Canetti turned increasingly to essay writing, publishing

Mass Und Macht (Crowds and Power) in 1960. This deals with the myths and fairy tales of primitive peoples and explores the nature of mass symbols.

Canetti has also produced three pithy absurdist plays, *Hochzeit* (The Wedding), *Komödie der Eitelkeit* (The Comedy of Vanity) and *Die Befristeten* (The Numbered), on the vulgarity of human behavior. In 1967, he published a bizarre travel book entitled *Die Säunen von Marrakesch* (The Voices of Marrakesh).

His literary background was formed in Vienna, then the capital of the dying Austro-Hungarian empire whose cosmopolitan atmosphere produced writers like Franz Kafka, Robert Musil and Sigmund Freud.

The awarding body singled out the double-volume memoir work *Die Gerette Zunge* — The Tongue set free — as "a peak in Elias Canetti's writings."

"In these recollections of his childhood and youth he reveals his vigorous epic power of description to its full extent," the academy said. His style of writing has a

lucidity that have very few qualitative equivalents in the memoirs written in the German language this century," it added.

In Frankfurt, West Germany, a spokesman for the West German firm that publishes the works of Canetti described the author Thursday as a publicity-shy man. "We are very happy that he has won the prize," said a spokesman for Hanser Verlag, Guenther Fetzter.

The spokesman refused to disclose Canetti's whereabouts. He said he had tried to telephone the author, but had been unable to contact him following the announcement. The Nobel winner was reportedly ill and unavailable in London Thursday when the announcement came.

The 1981 Nobel peace, economics and medicine prizes have already been awarded, leaving only the prizes for physics and chemistry to be announced next week. The presentation ceremonies will be held on Dec. 10, anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish millionaire and inventor of dynamite who established the prizes in his will.

World food day event will be observed here

RIYADH, Oct. 15 (SPA) — The Kingdom will take part in the celebrations marking the World Food Day which corresponds to Friday in response to the resolution of 20th conference of the World Food and Agriculture Organization held in Rome, 1979.

By marking this day, the Kingdom expresses confidence in the necessity of international cooperation to fight hunger and provide food to all people of the world with their different situations, inclinations and nationalities.

It has been decided that first class in all schools of the Kingdom on Saturday, be about the celebration of the world food day and nutrition problems in the world in general, and the poor Developing Countries in particular. The Posts, Telegraph and Telephones Ministry will issue a commemorative stamp on the world food day.

Celebrations marking this day are aimed at increasing the international society's attention to and support for the long-term efforts to cope with the bad nutrition problem, thus freeing people from the hazards of hunger by the drawing the attention of governments and popular organizations to nutrition problems in the world.

The Kingdom has made contributions to the international efforts which aim at developing agricultural resources and providing more food. Saudi Arabia makes a direct and effective contribution to the world nutrition program which helped ease severe food crises in many countries hit by natural disasters such as floods, drought or earthquakes.

The Kingdom also provides appropriate assistance to developing countries through the Saudi Development Fund or the International Agricultural Development Fund; and through participation in the Arab League's institutions and the Islamic Development Bank. Through these efforts, Saudi Arabia aims at developing food resources in these countries and affirming its sincere cooperation without any conditions or restrictions.

Arabic course planned

DHAHRAN, Oct. 15 — The department of continuing education at the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM) has announced the opening of registration for its Arabic for beginners classes and English for non-UPM students.

Registration for the Arabic classes is on Monday, Oct. 19, between 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. in room 1 of the English Language Center at UPM. The course fee is SR300, and classes begin Wednesday Oct. 12. For further information call 860-2153 from 2 to 4 p.m.

Non-UPM-students wishing to improve their command of English may register for any one of 6 levels of study on Wednesday, Oct. 21, in room 1 of the UPM English Language Center from 2 to 6:30 p.m.

Makkah gets new directory

Phone infrastructure boosted

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 — The Saudi Telephone is currently engaged in the construction of a large-scale infrastructure needed to run the Kingdom's modern telecommunications network and accommodate possible future expansions, according to a statement by the company Thursday. All districts across the country will benefit from the construction program, it added.

In Riyadh, the buildings division of Saudi Telephone has improved the new Mursalat training facility by transferring a mobile telephone exchange which includes diesel generators, fuel tanks and guard houses. Construction also has started on a new 1,000 square meter warehouse scheduled for completion in 1982. Designs have been completed for a large automatic car wash for the company's vehicles. The plant will have a capacity of cleaning 80 cars per hour using recirculated water.

A new public office and international call cabinet complex is under construction in Buraydah. These facilities will provide citizens with a central location for telephone service and account payment.

Sixteen new prefabricated international

call cabins are being finished in Makkah district, and modern five story administration building is in progress. Makkah also will obtain a new public office, which can handle subscription and payment functions.

Taif district is witnessing the construction of a modern work center which will replace existing facilities.

In Jeddah, three new public offices are underway, at Nuzlah, Salama and Mushrifah.

These projects, closely controlled and co-ordinated, are ensuring that the multitude of different types of buildings needed in a modern telecommunications system is in place when required by the expanding Saudi Arabian network.

Meanwhile, subscribers in Makkah can now receive their new telephone directories, announced district Manager Samir Sadiq Dahlan. The new 1981 directory is the third edition of the Makkah directory, and reflects the importance of Makkah as a metropolitan center. Makkah was one of the first cities to receive its own directory under the massive telephone expansion program.

Saudia maintains punctuality level

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 — Saudia continued to maintain its 'very high' standards of reliability in September as 86.4 percent of all flights departed on time, while 81.5 percent of arrivals landed on schedule, according to a recent press release here.

Figures released by the national carrier indicate that on-time performance has averaged 86.08 percent for departures and 80.32 percent for arrival during the past six months, putting the airline among the most reliable in the world.

The September figures are all the more remarkable not only because they are above average but also because they were achieved during the period of mass movement of pilgrims coming into the Kingdom from all over the world to perform the pilgrimage an operation which makes enormous demands on the airline's resources.

Furthermore, the statistics demonstrate Saudi's efforts to ensure that passengers enjoy the highest standards of service despite the enormous organizational changes involved in moving to its superb new terminal at King Abdul Aziz International Airport of Jeddah in June.

The national airline has been allocated the southern terminal to operate its international and domestic flights while foreign airlines use the northern terminal.

Pakistan studies export of vegetables to Kingdom

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 — The export of Pakistani vegetables stands a bright chance in the Gulf market, especially in the Kingdom, according to a recent official survey conducted by the export promotion bureau of Pakistan.

The survey, undertaken in cooperation with commercial sectors of Pakistan embassies in the Kingdom, Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain, attributed its prediction on the close vicinity of the area's markets and the existing quick, regular trans-shipment arrangements.

Pakistan, which has banned the export of fresh vegetables until recently, reversed its decision in the light of the increased production of vegetables in the country, according to embassy sources here.

Apart from the survey, Pakistani officials have established contacts with the Saudi businessmen dealing in the imports of fresh vegetables. They have ascertained their packing requirements for different vegetables and their demand for supply of vegetables on long-term basis.

Pakistani officials and businessmen hope that they will be able to sell their vegetables in the Kingdom's market at highly competitive prices and in large quantities.

Already, they have made considerable Center invites trainees

HASA, Oct. 15 (SPA) — Hasa Veterinary and Animal Production Training Center announced Thursday that Saturday will be the last date for receiving applications for the next academic year. Applicants should be Saudi Arabian nationals and holders of intermediate school certificates.

The center provides during the training period, a cash allowance, food allowance, accommodation, books and participation in special training courses inside or outside the Kingdom during the summer vacation. Trainees also have the opportunity to pursue advanced education abroad after graduation, in addition to job opportunities in the public or private sectors.

Religious leaders honored by Haramain administration

MAKKAH, Oct. 15 (SPA) — A reception for Haj participants was given by the Presidency of the Haramain Affairs Wednesday night in honor of members of the Constituent Council of the Muslim World League and members of the Islamic Guidance Committee.

In a speech on the occasion, Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah Al-Sabeel, vice president of Haramain affairs, said that the presidency mobilized more than 790 persons, according to a pre-set plan, to provide guidance, information and supervision. They were deployed in the two holy harams, Khayf, Namera and Muzdalefa mosques and the presidency camp in Mina and Arafat.

Sheikh Muhammad said the presidency mobilized 52 persons to inspect and distribute copies of the Holy Quran. Another 373 persons were appointed to call for the elimination of vice and promotion of virtue, provide guidance to the pilgrims at Al-Multazem, Maqam Ibrahim, Al-Hajar, Al-Mash' shayat and the entrances to the holy haram, and prevent crowding in these areas.

Some 93 persons supervised the Mutawwef (pilgrimage guides) 24 hours a day. Another 153 persons supervised the water of Zamzam. In the main temporary area for the

Zamzam water spring, there were 350 taps, some allocated for men and others for women.

The presidency also placed a large number of water coolers at the edge of the old building. Other areas were chosen for the cooling of Zamzam waters. Both permanent and temporary guides, preachers and supervisors were stationed at the Holy Prophet Mosque in Medina, according to Sheikh Muhammad.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, the president of the scholarly research, religious ruling, call to Islam and guidance departments, prayed to God to accept the sacrifice of the pilgrims and dwell on the efforts of the Saudi Arabian government to provide maximum comfort to the pilgrims. The ceremony was also addressed by MWL Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan.

In another development, Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasee, minister of pilgrimage, and endowments, gave the annual reception to honor the heads and members of official pilgrimage missions Tuesday night.

The function was attended by Health Minister Dr. Hussein Jazzeri and Arab and Islamic ambassadors who watched a documentary film on the past, present and evolution of pilgrim transportation and services in Saudi Arabia.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Taib
Friday						
Fajr (Dawn)	4:52	4:55	4:26	4:14	4:39	5:10
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:07	12:07	11:38	11:25	11:50	12:19
Asr (Afternoon)	3:27	3:26	2:58	2:43	3:08	3:36
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:27	5:55	5:27	5:12	5:36	6:05
Isha (Night)	7:27	7:25	6:57	6:42	7:06	7:35

From the Gulf

AL-AIN, Oct. 15 (WAM) — Al Ain Municipality will distribute 448 low-cost houses to citizens in various areas of the region in the framework of the housing plan pursued by the Al Ain Municipality, Ahmad Khalifa Muhammad Al-Darmarki, the director said here Thursday. "The distribution will take place within two months, he added. He also said the housing plan for 1982 includes the construction of 2567 low-cost houses in various parts of Al Ain.

ABU DHABI, Oct. 15 (WAM) — The budget of the UAE Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources for 1982 stands at Dh. 25 million (approx. \$6.8 million), an increase of about Dh. 2.5 million over this year's budget, according to an official at the Ministry of Finance and Industry. Another official at the petroleum ministry said the proposed budget does not include recent government subsidies given to the Emirates General Corporation for the Distribution of Petroleum By-Products in the northern emirates, which amounts to over Dh. 1 billion.



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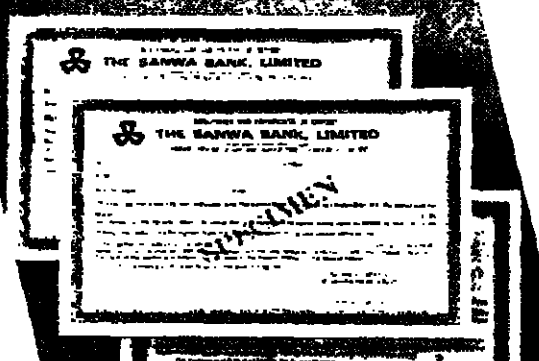
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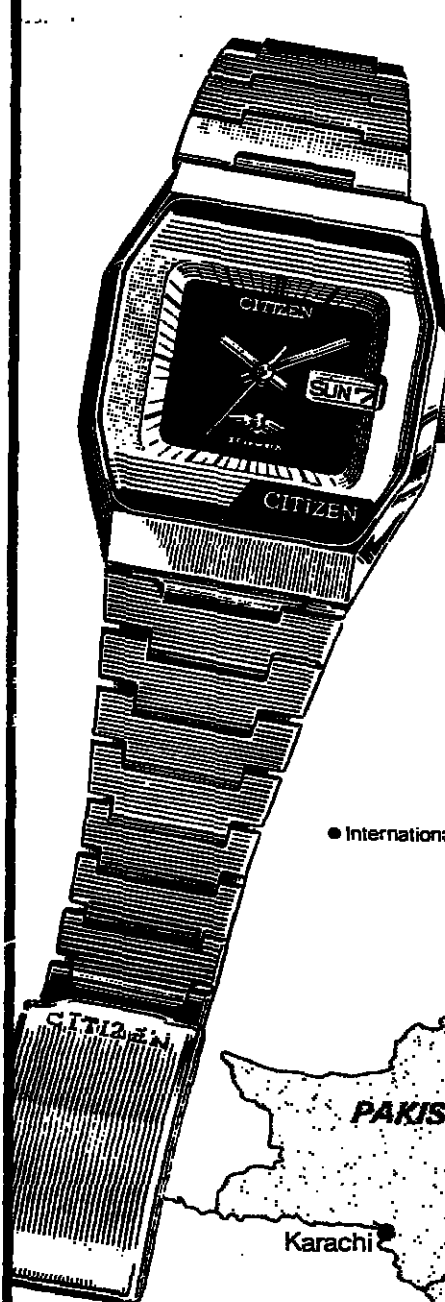
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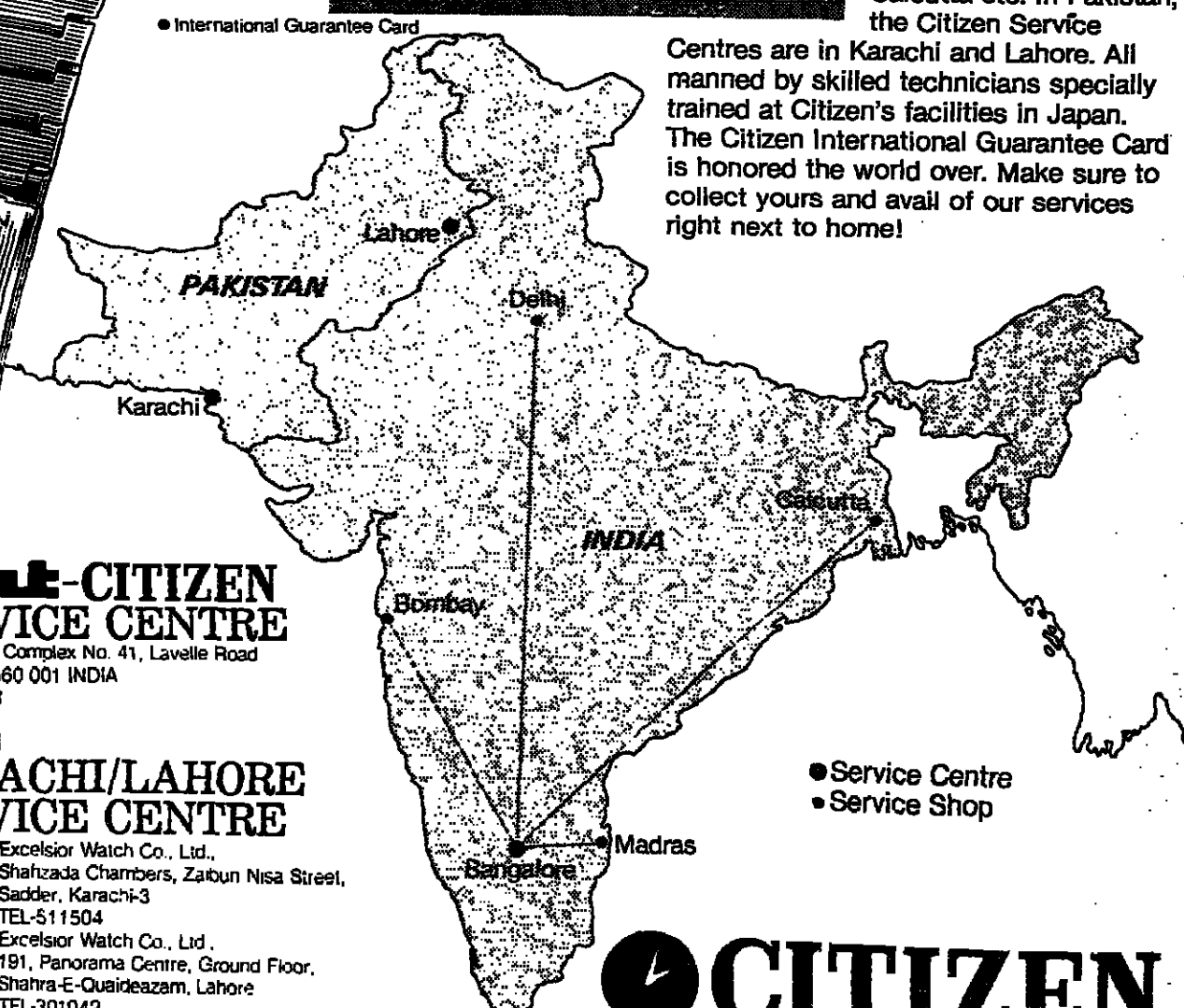
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CITIZEN

For a just M.E. accord

China asks Israelis to strive for peace

BEIJING, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — China said Thursday Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the United States had shown flexibility in efforts to reach a Middle East settlement and it was now up to Israel to make the next move.

A signed commentary by the New China News Agency (NCNA) also called on the U.S. to press Israel to make more compromises so that a comprehensive and just settlement could be reached. NCNA noted that the PLO chairman, who last week visited Peking, had said he was ready to consider the Saudi Arabian peace proposal. The agency also noted that former U.S. Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford had called for a dialogue between the United States and the PLO. "The indications of flexibility in the positions of the PLO and the U.S. authorities marked a little progress from the past deadlock," NCNA said.

"Now it is up to Israel to make the next move," the agency said. It added that Israel should renounce its role of aggression and expansion, recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and recognize the PLO.

"The United States should take the whole situation into account and take bigger and more resolute steps to urge Israel to give up its present stubborn policy..." it added. NCNA said West European countries and Japan were also stepping up efforts to push the parties toward a compromise. But the agency concluded that while there was willingness to break the stalemate, "it is still too

early to think that the thaw has started."

Meanwhile in Washington former President Jimmy Carter said Wednesday that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had told him he was ready to accept proposals made a year ago for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza.

But the scope and importance of Begin's reported concession were unclear. Israeli officials in Tel Aviv sought to play the matter down, while *The New York Times* quoted Begin as telling U.S. officials it was of historic import.

Carter told reporters that Begin had said during a visit to Carter's hometown of Plains, Georgia, last month that he was willing to accept a memorandum on the self-rule issue proposed by Sol Linowitz. Linowitz was Carter's representative in the long-running Israeli-Egyptian negotiations about Palestinian self-rule. Those talks are due to open again in Tel Aviv next week.

The Linowitz memorandum deals with questions of water rights, the degree of Palestinian autonomy and future Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, but does not resolve the hotly disputed issue of whether the Arabs of East Jerusalem would be part of the self-rule arrangement.

A new round of talks on the Palestinian issue opens in Tel Aviv next week between Israel, Egypt and the United States. *The New York Times* said Wednesday that Begin had told at least two members of the U.S. delegation attending Sadat's funeral he was willing to accept the conditions of the Linowitz memorandum.

Arafat gets rousing Hanoi welcome

HANOI, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived in Vietnam Thursday to a rousing welcome, the Vietnam news agency said. The agency said the PLO chief and his delegation, in Vietnam on an "official friendship visit," were cheered by large crowds in Hanoi and greeted with "huge hugs" by South Vietnam's top leaders.

An editorial in the Communist Party newspaper *Nhan Dan* hailed the visit and attacked Israel and the United States for thwarting the PLO's struggle to establish an independent state.

The editorial said the United States was currently hatching a "sinister scheme" in the Middle East in an effort to break the PLO and impose a "pax Americana there

for the benefit of its global counter-revolutionary strategy."

Earlier, in Tokyo, Arafat met Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other top political and business leaders in a visit marked by one of the tightest security blankets ever for a foreign dignitary.

Arafat and Suzuki agreed Wednesday to work toward a "just, lasting and comprehensive peace." Arafat disagreed with Japan's position that the Camp David agreement should be a basis for the Mideast talks and was noncommittal on Japan's request for mutual recognition of rights between Israel and the Palestinian movement.

Both sides expressed interest in the eight-point plan by Crown Prince Fahd.

Blasting damages Pakistan relics

TAXILA, Pakistan, Oct. 15 (R) — Priceless relics from one of Pakistan's most important archaeological sites are being destroyed by blasting for gravel, the custodian of the area said Thursday.

Muhammad Gulzar, custodian of the Taxila Archaeological Museum, told reporters he had made repeated appeals to government authorities over the past year to stop the quarry work, but the promised action had never materialized. "The Tagia Valley is studded with relics of the greatest importance. Priceless relics are being destroyed by the stone crushing which is the greatest threat to the site, he said.

Foreign archaeologists have protested strongly about the damage done to an area

which was once a major meeting place of trade routes connecting ancient China, India, central Asia and Europe, and where relics of human settlement have been found going back to 3100 B.C. Signs of Alexander the Great's visit to the area and well-preserved monuments of Buddhist settlement are among the relics that abound in the 50 square mile Taxila Valley outside Islamabad.

The Pakistan Times newspaper said that during blasting, large fragments of rocks rained down on monuments known as stupas and shook pieces off ancient statues. "Big stone-crushers have been chewing at the Taxila Valley over the past three years," it said.

BRIEFS

TEL AVIV, (AFP) — The crew of an Israeli freighter was evacuated near the coast of Crete after fire broke out aboard the ship, reports here said Thursday. None of the 25-member crew were injured by the blaze.

TUNIS, (AFP) — Tunisian journalist Khemais Shamari, an opponent of the Bourguiba regime, has been arrested, his lawyers said Wednesday. Shamari returned to Tunisia in August 1980 after several years exile in France.

NIAMEY, (AFP) — Saudi Arabia has loaned Niger \$15 million interest-free to help meet its balance of payments difficulties, officials said here Wednesday. The money will be repaid over 10 years after a five-year period of grace, they said.

TUNIS, (AP) — Former American President Richard Nixon arrived in Tunis Wednesday on what was described as a 24-hour private visit.

To draw up constitution Turkish rulers name consultative assembly

ANKARA, Oct. 15 (R) — Turkey's military rulers named a 160-man consultative assembly Thursday as the first step toward a return to democratic rule.

The assembly, which has an overwhelming conservative bias, will start work Oct. 23. It will draw up a constitution and new laws governing political parties and elections for the approval of the five-man ruling group. The generals have promised to hold elections as soon as this process is completed and a referendum has been promised on the new constitution. Diplomatic observers expect a return to democracy in late 1983.

The constituent assembly includes 120 representatives chosen from lists submitted by provincial governors and 40 members directly selected by the ruling National Security Council. The generals have excluded from the assembly politicians elected to the last parliament and banned them from taking part in the first general election.

The politicians have been blamed by the army for allowing the extremist violence that prompted the coup in Sept. 1980.

Diplomatic observers said the assembly list comprised mainly little-known figures with a bureaucratic or state background. It made little or no concession to the left-liberal sector of the electorate represented in earlier governments by former Premier Bulent Ecevit, they said.

It also excluded extreme right-wing forces, although 23 retired military men were appointed, 12 of them generals and one a former land forces commander. The bulk of the members are academics, economists, jurists, retired soldiers and engineers and agricultural experts. Their ages range from 31 to 78 and they include five women.

Also included are two journalists, a director from the state theater, a heart surgeon and two trade unionists. Union activity has been severely restricted under military rule.

During trial

Ecevit, Turkes deny charges

ANKARA, Oct. 15 (R) — A court prosecutor has demanded up to six years' imprisonment for former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit on charges of insulting the right-wing government of Suleyman Demirel, ousted in a military coup last year.

The prosecutor, in a hearing at an Ankara court Wednesday, alleged that Ecevit had maligned the Demirel coalition government in four public speeches which he made as opposition leader in 1975 and 1976. He quoted excerpts from Ecevit's speeches in which he called the government "cruel," "treacherous" and "Fascist."

Ecevit's present at the hearing, denied the charges and said the target of his words was not the government in itself but the parties wielding power at the time. He also said one of the charges should be dropped as the time prescribed by law for prosecution had already passed.

Ecevit was briefly detained along with two other major party leaders after the military takeover Sept. 12 last year but was later released. Like other leaders, he was removed from the scene by the military which banned all political activity.

Meanwhile, rightwing politician Alpaslan Turkes, on trial here for his role in charges of trying to stage a coup, said in his defense Wednesday he could have started a civil war

if he had wanted to and nobody could have prevented it. Turkes, a former deputy prime minister, began reading his statement when the trial of more than 500 officials and activists of his National Movement Party (NMP) resumed after a month's recess.

The stormy session before a martial law tribunal was punctuated by fierce arguments between the prosecution and Turkes' lawyers. It ended with the tribunal considering a demand by the prosecution that Turkes be charged with contempt for insulting the court during his speech.

In the 197-page statement given to the court, the 64-year-old ex-colonel said: "I am a staff officer. If I had planned a takeover, I would have gone about it properly... If I had decided to exterminate Communists, the number of deaths would have reached hundreds of thousands. If I had wanted a civil war, nobody could have prevented it."

Turkes rejected the indictment which holds him, his party and its affiliated youth groups responsible for most of the rightwing violence which preceded the September 1980 coup, and links Turkes directly to a number of political murders. The prosecutor has demanded the death sentence for Turkes and 219 others.

Armenian group warns France

BEIRUT, Oct. 15 (R) — An Armenian guerrilla group accused French authorities Thursday of torturing four of its commandos captured after an operation in Paris last month and threatened reprisals unless France met certain demands.

In a statement delivered to Reuters Beirut

Six to be tried; Casablanca riots

CASABLANCA, Oct. 15 (R) — Six Socialist and trade union leaders charged with inciting violence in riots here June 20 will stand trial before a criminal court, the court of appeal has decided.

The six could face life imprisonment for their part in the violence in which 66 persons died, according to official figures. The opposition says several hundred persons were killed.

The accused include Noubir Amaoui, secretary-general of the radical trade union organization Confederation Democratique du Travail (CDT) and three members of its executive committee. The CDT called a general strike June 20 in protest against food price increases introduced by the government in May. The strike degenerated into rioting in Casablanca.

office, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) said the demands had been sent to the French government a week ago and should be met by Oct. 22. It did not say what they were.

ASALA gunmen seized a Turkish cultural center in Paris Sept. 24 and took several dozen hostages, demanding the release of detainees in Turkey, but later they surrendered to the police. Thursday's statement accused the French government of going back on promises by Interior Minister Gaston Defferre to grant political asylum to the guerrillas.

It charged that French police had tortured the commandos electrically and chemically through injections, despite the fact that two of them were badly wounded in last month's operation. "Our attacks will be particularly hard," the Lebanese-based organization said. "The French government will bear the responsibility for all the innocent victims."

As Polisario denies charges

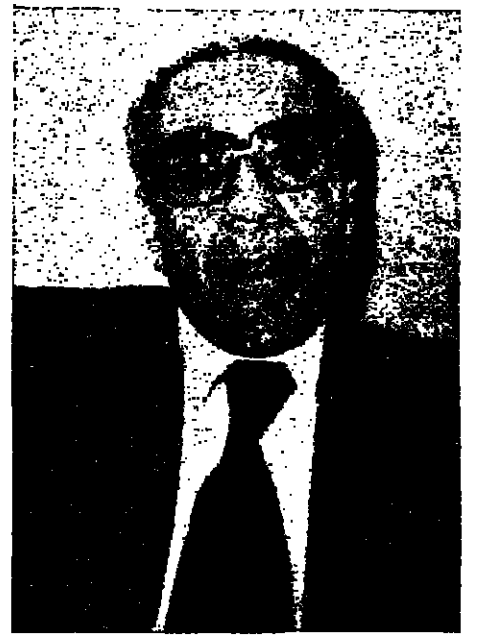
Morocco suspects Cubans fighting in Western Sahara

OTTAWA, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — Morocco's Foreign Minister Muhammad Boucetta, Wednesday night responded to journalists' questions about possible Cuban involvement in the battle at Guelat Zemmour Tuesday by saying his government had wondered who was capable of using the sophisticated SAM-6 and SAM-8 anti-aircraft missiles that brought down a Moroccan transport plane and jet fighter.

Two years ago, he said, Morocco knew there were non-Africans in the region, and "we had certain indications at that moment that there were Cubans" there. "The SAM-6 and SAM-8 missiles are extremely rare in the world, even in developed countries," Boucetta said, adding: "Their operation is very complicated."

The foreign minister pointed out that "the danger of conflict between Morocco on the one hand and Libya and Algeria on the other still exists," and that while Morocco is seeking to prevent it, "we cannot sit around doing nothing as we face aggression." Boucetta is on an official visit to Canada, where he signed an agreement setting up a joint ministerial commission and met with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and External Affairs Minister Marc MacGuigan.

Meanwhile, in Algiers, the politburo of Algeria's ruling National Liberation Front denied the King Hassan's accusations, saying that the raids were aimed at "distorting the struggle of the Saharan people for self-determination and independence." The politburo statement stressed that "it is evident that the implication of third countries is a maneuver aimed at masking the reality of



Muhammad Boucetta

the combat which opposes Morocco and the people of Western Sahara." It charged Moroccan authorities with trying to alter the recent peace process begun in Nairobi.

In Washington, the United States Wednesday expressed concern at an apparent intensification of fighting in Morocco's desert war with Polisario guerrillas. "We are very concerned about the apparent escalation of the fighting at a time when a peaceful resolution of the Western Sahara dispute seemed within reach," State Department spokesman Dean Fischer told a press briefing.

To discuss Cyprus issue

Kyprianou plans to meet Reagan

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 15 (AP) — President Kyprianou of Cyprus announced here Wednesday that he would meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan "later in the year to discuss the Cyprus problem."

At a news conference following two days' discussions with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, he said that in the seven years since Turkey invaded Cyprus, "no progress at all has been made toward the solution of the Cyprus problem." Kyprianou,

39 to contest Dacca poll for presidency

DACCA, Oct. 15 (AFP) — A record 39 candidates will fight the Nov. 15 election to find a successor to assassinated Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, it was learned here Wednesday.

Of the 72 valid candidates who filed their nomination papers last month, 33 have withdrawn, including Muslim League chief and former Minister Khan A. Sabur. Acting President Justice Abdus Sattar, the ruling BNP party nominee, is among the remaining 39 candidates.

Others include opposition Awami League nominee Dr. Kamal Hossain, three-party alliance nominee retired Major M.A. Jallil, and pro-Moscow National Awami Party (NAP) chief, Prof. Muzaffar Ahmad. In the 1978 presidential election which confirmed former President Zia, there were only 10 candidates. Nearly 39 million people are eligible to vote in the presidential.

a Greek Cypriot, indicated dissatisfaction with the course of current U.N.-monitored intercommunal talks and specifically with proposals for a settlement that the Greek Cypriots had got from the Turkish Cypriots, who have declared a separate state in Turkish-occupied north Cyprus. "The secretary-general has been considering the possibility of assuming a more active role in the process," he said.

Kyprianou added that he had explained his government's views on the Cyprus problem fully to Waldheim and "certain things were discussed" that he could not disclose but that he would discuss with his colleagues in the government. The U.N. General Assembly at this point is not expected to discuss the Cyprus problem in its present three-month session scheduled to end Dec. 15.

Kyprianou said his government intended to ask for a resumed session or special session next year on the Cyprus question but had not ruled out the possibility of insisting on a debate in the current session if the need arose.

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Prison reforms detailed

Belfast woman killed in terrorist attack

BELFAST, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — Two gunmen burst into the first-floor bedroom of a 60-year-old woman here early Thursday and shot her dead as she slept, police said. It was the third shooting death in Belfast's Catholic sector in less than six days. The woman's daughter, asleep in the same room, apparently escaped injury.

The victim's religion was not immediately known, but officials feared the killing was part of Protestant terrorist campaign. Protestant groups have claimed two recent murders in Belfast's Catholic quarter: the Oct. 9 killing of a Catholic municipal counselor, and the Oct. 13 death of a Catholic man killed in his home as he watched television with his family.

Meanwhile, the British government has spelled out in detail the "free association" concession made earlier this month to prisoners in Northern Ireland's H-shaped cell blocks at the Maze Prison.

In a statement, the government's Northern Ireland Office said Wednesday that in future, the 960 H-block inmates at the Maze outside Belfast will be allowed to mix with prisoners in adjoining wings after new security grille gates had been erected "to ensure proper control and supervision."

Extra association was granted as part of a package of prison reforms announced by the government after six convicted Irish Republican guerrillas called off their hunger strike at the Maze Oct. 3.

The government said then that the additional free association would be "limited" but

gave no details until Wednesday's statement. Up till now, the H-block prisoners have only been allowed to mix with others from their own wing during periods of exercise as each wing has its own recreation area.

Lord Gowrie, the British minister responsible for the jails, issued a guidance leaflet to H-block prisoners when he visited the Maze Wednesday, clarifying the changes announced by Ulster secretary Jim Prior.

But the leaflet also stipulated that prisoners will have to continue with assigned prison work and that if they refuse "they should not expect to receive as generous privileges as prisoners who declare themselves available." The government has pledged to make more educational opportunities available but has otherwise remained inflexible on the convicted prisoners' demands to do no prison work.

About 400 Irish nationalist prisoners at the Maze have been wearing blankets rather than prison-issued clothing until they receive in full their long-standing demands for political prisoner status.

Reacting to Gowrie's visit and the subsequent NIO statement, Richard McAuley, senior Sinn Fein official in Belfast, indicated that the government would have to give further ground — particularly on the work issue — for the men to come off the blanket protest. "A British policy is one thing, implementation is another altogether. The solution of the H-block issue will be resolved by solving the work question. An accommodation can be reached," he commented.

Groups reach accord

U.N. council members named

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 15 (AP) — Togo, Jordan, Zaire, Poland and Guyana will be the new non-permanent members of the 15-nation U.N. Security Council as of Jan. 1, a U.N. spokesman has said.

According to the spokesman, Rudolf Stauder, the various regional groups have reached agreement on their respective council choices, thus avoiding lengthy floor fights such as characterized the two previous sessions of the U.N. General Assembly.

The 156-nation assembly is to vote on the five two-year council seats Thursday. With no contests in prospect, each of the regional candidates is expected to get the required two-thirds majority without difficulty.

U.N. sources said the Latin American group had settled on Guyana, a former British colony on the northeast coast of South America, to replace Mexico. They said another prospective candidate, the Dominican Republic, had agreed to put off its claim until next year, when the non-permanent seat now occupied by Panama becomes vacant.

Venezuela's opposition to Guyana was overcome when the latter pledged not to make an issue of their border dispute while on the council, the sources added. One of the two traditionally Latin American chairs was hotly contested in 1979 and again in 1980.

Two years ago, the United States succeeded in blocking Cuba from gaining membership and Mexico emerged as the compromise choice on the 155th ballot. Last year, Cuba withdrew from the race before the balloting and was instrumental in barring Costa

Rica, the American choice, from the council. The contested seat finally went to Panama on the 23rd ballot after Costa Rica withdrew.

The African group has chosen Togo to replace Niger and Zaire to succeed Tunisia. Jordan was picked by the Asian group to replace the Philippines and Poland will take East Germany's "Eastern European chair."

In addition to Panama, the other non-permanent members who will remain on the council for another year are Ireland, Japan, Spain and Uganda. The five permanent members of the council are the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China. The Security Council is expected to begin considering the re-election bid of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on Oct. 26 or 27, a U.N. spokesman said Wednesday.

To gain an unprecedented third term, Waldheim must win the endorsement of nine members of council. Any of the five permanent council members can veto his nomination. A simple majority is needed in the 156-nation General Assembly, which acts on the council's nomination.

Spokesman Stauder said he was unable to say how many days the Security Council would need to reach agreement on a candidate. Waldheim, a 62-year-old former Austrian foreign minister, is favored over the only other declared candidate, Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim, although the latter has the endorsement of the 51-nation Organization of African Unity and the 93-nation nonaligned group.

Witness says Astles killed Ugandan

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 15 (AP) — A Ugandan fisherman has testified that he watched Bob Astles, former top aide to President Idi Amin, open fire and kill his brother on Lake Victoria four years ago. British-born Astles, 60, has pleaded innocent to the murder of fisherman Henry Musisi on the evening of May 31, 1977.

The dead man's brother, George Bisase, testified Wednesday that he saw Astles fire at his brother while the two fishermen were crossing a small bay of Lake Victoria near their homes in a motorized canoe.

Astles' attorney, 76-year-old British barrister Phillip John Wilkinson, closely cross-examined Bisase and revealed several serious discrepancies between his statements to police over the past 2 1/2 years and his present

recollection of his brother's death.

Bisase was testifying on the second day of Astles' murder trial in Uganda's High Court. Astles could be hanged if convicted of Musisi's murder. Astles, dressed in a dark suit and striped tie, followed the testimony closely from the dock, where he stood with his co-defendant, Charles Tindeyba.

Astles headed Amin's anti-smuggling unit which was trying to stop the illegal outflow of Ugandan coffee. It was in this role that the prosecution alleges Astles shot Musisi. Tindeyba, a former policeman, worked with Astles in the unit.

Astles came to Uganda in 1954 and rose from being a road engineer in the colonial service to being Amin's closest white adviser.

400 knives seized at papal audience

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 15 (AP) — Italian security guards have seized more than 400 knives from people entering St. Peter's square in special checks following the shooting of Pope John Paul II there five months ago, police announced.

Police said Wednesday knives, most of them pocketknives, were found by security guards using metal detectors. They were registered and returned to their owners, who included priests and nuns, at the end of the Pope's general audience, police said.

"They were all small knives, and we were not alarmed," said a police official who asked not to be identified. The Pope referred to the May 13 attack in his speech, saying that the attempt "has turned out to be a special grace

for me." The metal detector tests and body searches were part of stringent security measures in effect in the Piazza.

The square was closed with wooden barriers. Italian and Vatican security agents mingled with the predominantly non-Italian tourists estimated at more than 30,000. Sharpshooters with bullet-proof vests were posted around the square.

Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca was convicted by an Italian court for shooting the Pope and two American women tourists and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Pope, clad in a white cassock and a white skull cap, greeted the tourists. It was his second general audience since he officially ended convalescence Oct. 1.

BRIEFS

BONN, West Germany (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will pay his third official visit to West Germany next month, the Bonn government announced Thursday. Government spokesman said the visit would take place Nov. 23-24. The visit, which is scheduled shortly before the beginning of U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva.

MOSCOW (AFP) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda Thursday called on Japan to "normalize" its relations with the Soviet Union. Pravda appealed to the Japanese government to adopt a "realistic attitude" which would lead to a cooperation agreement and good neighborliness between the two countries.

BERLIN (AP) — Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos ended a three-day visit to East Germany Wednesday after his delegation signed several cooperation agreements with his hosts.

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaraguan Defense

Minister Humberto Ortega said Wednesday his government would be willing to discuss with the United States peace proposals for Central America. Ortega did not say what peace plans his government had in mind.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan signed a bill Wednesday providing pay increases of up to 17 percent to the 2.1 million men and women in the U.S. armed forces. The \$4.5 billion measure will provide pay increases retroactive to Oct. 1.

BOULDER, Colorado (AP) — The third solar flare in less than a week was recorded Wednesday, but it was not expected to cause magnetic disturbances on earth, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reported.

NEW DELHI (AP) — The five-day police strike in the southern Indian state of Andhra Pradesh took a violent turn Wednesday when a striker shot to death a paramilitary soldier while being disarmed, authorities said.



REFUGEE CHIEF: Poul Hartling, the United Nations high commissioner for refugees, whose organization won the Nobel Peace Prize Wednesday, snapped at a refugee camp in Zambia, Africa, in 1978.

Nobel prize 'accepted on behalf of all refugees'

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 15 (AP) — The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which has won the Nobel Peace Prize for its work with the millions of homeless in the world's "flood of human catastrophe and suffering," was praised by the Norwegian Nobel Committee for carrying out its work "despite the many political difficulties with which it has to contend."

Poul Hartling, the United Nations high commissioner for refugees, said he accepted the \$180,000 award "on behalf of refugees everywhere." The former Danish Prime Minister termed the announcement of the office's second Nobel Peace Prize as "a great and pleasant surprise." The UNHCR also won the award in 1954.

"I'm happy and deeply grateful. This is a statement to the world's refugees that you are not forgotten," he said from his Geneva, Switzerland, office.

In its official prize announcement, the Norwegian Nobel Committee said, "the stream of refugees creates serious problems in relations between states, and for this reason the activities of the office of the high commissioner for refugees serve the interests of humanity and peace."

The UNHCR was set up in 1951 to replace the short-lived International Refugee Organization, which had cared chiefly for the displaced people from World War II. It was slated to be disbanded by 1954, but violence and worldwide conflict changed that.

The Vietnam War, unrest in Africa and Soviet intervention in Afghanistan added to what the Nobel committee referred to as the people who escape "from their native land, with no prospect of ever returning."

The UNHCR was involved in repatriating about 10 million refugees from India to Bangladesh after their country gained independence in 1971. It aided displaced people after strife in Cyprus and those in Uganda who sought shelter abroad.

The Nobel committee noted that worldwide there are between 14 million and 18 million refugees. Hartling says his agency is responsible for handling about 10 million refugees, about half of them in Africa. The committee noted "the mass exodus of people fleeing from Vietnam, 2 million who have left Afghanistan and an equal number from Ethiopia."

Since 1975, the UNHCR has helped resettle more than 1 million "boat people" who fled Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos to other Southeast Asia countries. And it reports providing food and shelter for more than 1 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Last week, the United Nations Organization reported it has resettled 600,000 Zimbabwans.

The UNHCR, with a staff of more than 1,500 in 86 field offices, had a budget of \$500 million last year. The Nobel committee said the work has been "supported and supplemented by large-scale contributions made by other international organizations, state-sponsored as well as private."

The Soviet bloc countries and its allies do not make any direct contribution to the UNHCR, saying the flow of refugees have been a result of Western "colonialism." "We have assisted refugees and displaced persons regardless of race, religion or political persuasion," Hartling said Tuesday.

In New York, the U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, said the Nobel Peace Prize to UNHCR was a "well-deserved tribute."

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A bagful of surprises in English soccer

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)— The 1981-82 English League soccer season has already thrown up a few surprises— particularly the success of promoted clubs West Ham and Swansea— but the biggest shock of all is the failure of Aston Villa to build on last season's title success.

The reigning league champions have won only one of their nine matches to date and are wallowing in the lower reaches of the First Division standings.

The loss of young striker Gary Shaw in the early weeks didn't help Villa's cause, but the current Villa team is essentially the same side that held off Ipswich's title challenge at the end of last season.

Manager Ron Saunders' only close-season buy was fielder Andy Blair from Coventry and Blair has frequently warmed the substitutes bench this term.

West Ham's bright, attack-minded team visits Villa Park Saturday and the home team will need to be on their toes against the strike-force of David Cross and Paul Goddard. West Ham slumped from second to fourth place after drawing at home to Everton last weekend but still are unbeaten this season.

Manager John Lyall hopes to recall goalkeeper Phil Parkes, who is recovering from a knee operation.

Six Swansea players were in the Wales team that played Iceland in the World Cup qualifying match Wednesday night but the Welsh club's second placing in the standings has surprised all the pundits.

Manager John Toshack has spent wisely and guided the club from the Fourth Division to near the head of the first in just four seasons.

Swansea are away to Stoke City Saturday. Stoke are not one of the league's glamor clubs, but boast three fine prospects

in striker Lee Chapman, winger Adrian Heath and midfielder Paul Bracewell.

Stoke also have an uncompromising defense built around former striker Brendan O'Callaghan and Swansea will not find the going easy.

Current leader Ipswich are away to Everton, unbeaten at home this season, and probably would settle for a draw.

Tottenham, in third place after five successive victories, visit Roker Park to play Sunderland, who have recorded only one win this season.

Sunderland are, however, well organized in defense, and Tottenham strikers Garth Crooks and Steve Archibald will need to be on top form.

Woeful Arsenal, beaten in three matches in eight days last week, are at home to Manchester City and it is hard to see the north London club improving its scoring record of five goals in nine outings.

Arsenal manager Terry Neill is under growing pressure and the joke on the terraces is that former Tottenham boss Neill secretly still is working for Arsenal's close rivals, hence the gunners' dismal performances.

Manchester United, looking more like potential champions every week, entertain Birmingham City at Old Trafford, while sixth placed Nottingham Forest host unpredictable Coventry, who have forward Steve Hunt in excellent form.

Wolverhampton wanderers manager John Barnwell, whose future is rumored to be in doubt, will hope his team records a home win against fellow strugglers Middlesbrough at Molineux.



JETS THROUGH: Trevor Brookings jets through the middle with Everton's Mickey Thomas (left) and Stevens during last weekend's English First Division match in which West Ham were held to a 1-1 draw.

Jimmy Case, meanwhile, will be looking to prove a point to his former Liverpool colleagues, when the Merseysiders visit Brighton.

Leeds host West Bromwich and Southampton entering Notts County in Saturday's other First Division matches.

Meanwhile, Duke soccer coach John Rennie has more of something on his squad

than most top college teams— Americans. In fact, with the exception of one substitute, the team is all American. Of course there are other soccer teams with all American players but none, other than Duke, is nationally ranked.

The Blue Devils currently are ranked seventh by the Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America, the highest rank-

ing ever by a Duke soccer team.

Last year the Blue Devils went 15-4-3, won the Atlantic Coast Conference title, finished 11th in the nation and second in the south. There were two foreign players on that team, which consisted mostly of freshmen and sophomores.

This year Duke is going great guns. "This is the best team I've ever had at this stage of the season," said Rennie, in his third season with Duke. "How good that is though, I don't know." But Rennie is nearing a goal he set for himself while coaching at Columbia.

"When I was at Columbia, I had every intention of building a top program with American kids," Rennie said. "But up there I found I was not able to get enough top American kids. In that situation I felt it was necessary to recruit kids that would make us a top-level team, and that meant foreign players."

But now, "until I'm proven wrong I will go with Americans."

There is a basic tenet that most American soccer coaches, including Rennie, understand. Although Americans can play soccer, foreign players are better because of training and years of tradition.

That is changing, but it is a slow process, Rennie said. There are Americans as good as the foreign players, but the percentage is lower. "If you get top-level American kids, then you've got a real good chance to be successful," Rennie said. "But it's harder to find and identify the real blue-chip American kids. You really have to beat the bushes."

It's not like recruiting for football, bas-

ketball or even track because "there are no films, no statistics. It's just a matter of doing a lot of leg work."

Most of Rennie's recruiting is done from the New York area down through Virginia, where the talent pools are the greatest. "The south is just beginning to produce blue-chip players," he said.

He points out that the growth of the sport at the grass-roots level is picking up with youth leagues and high schools getting interested.

But that doesn't mean there are not top college soccer teams in the south. Clemson, fifth in the nation, and Alabama A and M both consistently are nationally ranked. But both teams are made up of mostly foreign players. "That's the way you become a top program in a hurry," Rennie said.

The trend of bringing foreign players in began in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Before that the all American team at St. Louis University was a dominant power, winning the national title 10 times since the playoffs began in 1958. "The easy way to beat St. Louis was to bring in foreign players," Rennie said.

The trend has continued and now "only the foreign teams that are totally foreign are big winners," Rennie said. He noted that North Carolina State has a good soccer team headed by four foreign players. "They are good but five years ago they would have been great."

Rennie equates soccer to women's basketball. Both are growing and any team that gets good players can win. But it remains a question of what is good. "I really believe 11 Americans can compete, but they have to be 11 top Americans," he said. He also believes he has that combination.

But he still notes that while American soccer has improved, "America is still a second-rate soccer power."

Expos down Dodgers 3-0

Yankees on record breaking spree in AL series

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)— The New York Yankees broke loose for a record-tying seven runs in the fourth inning Wednesday, highlighted by Dave Winfield's two-run double and Lou Piniella's three-run homer, and battered the Oakland A's 13-3 for a 2-0 lead in the American League Championship series.

Willie Randolph and Jerry Mumphy triggered New York's biggest inning of the year with run-scoring singles to erase a 3-1 Oakland lead as the Yankees overcame the loss of slugger Reggie Jackson, who suffered a slight calf strain an inning earlier.

Piniella, Jackson's replacement, put the game out of reach. His home run capped an assault that began against 14-game winner Steve McCarty and continued against Dave Beard, who was tagged for three singles, a double and a home run by the first five batters he faced, the most consecutive in American League Championship history.

The Yankees continued to pound their way into the record books when Graig Nettles, who had only one hit, a single, in 17 at-bats against Milwaukee in the East Division playoffs, capped a three-run four bagger in the seventh. The old mark of 12 runs in a League Championship series game was set by the Los Angeles Dodgers against Pitt Burgh in 1974. Nettles drove in all the Yankees' runs in

their series-opening 3-1 victory Tuesday night with a bases-loaded double.

The third game in the best-of-five series is scheduled Thursday night in Oakland. Rookie left-hander Jave Righthetti will try to pitch the Yankees to a sweep A's right-hander Matt.

Nine consecutive batters reached base during New York's big outburst on six hits, a walk, a hit batsman and an error. The seven runs equaled the playoff record which the Baltimore Orioles reached twice in the 1970 American League Championship series against Minnesota.

Nettles also had three singles in the Yankees' 19-hit binge, a record for a League Championship series game. He collected two in the fourth, the first players in any American League Championship to have more than one hit in an inning.

The winning pitcher was George Frazier. He relieved Rudy May in the fourth and got Rickey Henderson to hit into an inning-ending double play after the A's had taken a 3-1 lead on RBI singles by Dave McKay and Fred Stanley. Frazier blanked the A's on five hits over the final 5-2-3 innings, striking out five.

Ray Burris sparkles

In the National League Championship, Ray Burris tossed a five-hitter and broke a three-year-old Dodger Stadium jinx Wednesday

night by beating rookie sensation Fernando Valenzuela and the Los Angeles Dodgers 3-0, tying series at one victory apiece.

Burris worked out of several precarious situations, and as the Dodger bats were quieted, the Expos came alive.

Montreal scored three runs off Valenzuela in his six-inning stint with seven hits, including a run-scoring double by Warren Cromartie and an RBI single by Tim Lincecum in the second inning.

Burris, Montreal's second season ace, limited the Dodgers to five singles, struck out three and walked two.

Since 1979, the Expos had lost 10 straight at Dodger Stadium, including a 5-1 decision in Tuesday night's series opener. They desperately needed a split to avoid returning home down by two for Friday's third game. And they got to Valenzuela when he has been most vulnerable.

The rookie left-hander from Mexico has been a slow starter in several of his outings, and the Expos took advantage of it Wednesday night. With one out in the second inning, Larry Parrish hit a sharp ground single between third and shortstop, and Jerry White followed with a single up the middle that sent Parrish to second. Cromartie then lined a double toward the corner in right field, scoring Parrish, and only a fine play by Dodger

right fielder Pedro Guerrero kept another run from scoring.

Guerrero cut off Cromartie's hit on a dead run, forcing White to hold at third base. Valenzuela walked Chris Speier after running the count full, loading the bases. After Burris struck out, Raines singled home White and Guerrero made another fine play to cut down Cromartie at the plate.

Montreal added a run in the sixth inning on an error by Dodgers' left fielder Dusty Baker.

With one out, Andre Dawson singled to right. Gary Carter followed with a single over the glove of diving third baseman Ron Cey. Dawson continued to third on the single, and when Baker saw that he had no chance to make the play there, he fired toward second. His low throw skipped by shortstop Bill Russell and rolled all the way to the wall past the Expos' dugout, allowing Dawson to score.

Valenzuela induced Parrish to pop up to third base, but his wild pitch to the next batter, White, made the run earned.

Valenzuela walked, walked White, and that's Dodger manager Tom Lasorda to the mound for the first time Wednesday night. As Lasorda left the mound, Valenzuela laughed, as though he had just heard a joke. But after Cromartie bounced to second to end the inning, Valenzuela would have nothing more to laugh about this night.



FREE-FOR-ALL: English football fans and Qatari supporters seen in a brawl on the pitch after Qatar beat England 2-1 in the World Youth Soccer semifinals at the Sydney Cricket ground, Wednesday.

ASF calls for tight security

SYDNEY, Oct. 15, (R)— The Australian Soccer Federation (ASF) has asked for extra police to be at the World Youth Championship final between Qatar and West Germany at the Sydney Cricket Ground Sunday.

The move follows incidents in which spectators disrupted two matches involving England during the past week by running onto the field and brawling with supporters of rival teams.

ASF secretary Brian Le Fevre said Thursday they had asked for the police to be more visible on Sunday and move onto the field at halftime and fulltime to deter spectators from running onto the pitch.

Le Fevre denied reports that FIFA, the

world soccer body, were considering a ban on future internationals in Australia because of the outbreaks of violence. FIFA spokesman Sepp Blatter said nothing was planned to discuss such a suggestion and he totally rejected the reports.

Meanwhile, Qatar and West Germany are preparing for Sunday's tie in which both are surprise finalists for contrasting reasons.

Qatar went into the championship as an unfancied Gulf team but their remarkable success has included a quarterfinal win over favorites Brazil. They will be strengthened in the final by the return of defender Mohammed Al-Sowaidi, who can also set up telling runs to add strength to the attack.

McEnroe sails into last four

SYDNEY, Oct. 15 (AFP)— Wimbledon and U.S. champion American John McEnroe breezed into the semifinals of the \$175,000 Australian Indoor Tennis Championship here Thursday with 6-0, 6-1 win over fellow American Tom Gullikson.

McEnroe, the defending champion here, took only 49 minutes for his quarterfinal triumph. The 22-year-old New Yorker hardly made an error in an almost flawless display of power and aggression.

McEnroe was on his best behavior Thursday compared to his temperamental behavior the previous day in a second round encounter against Australian Rod Frawley. Australia's 20-year-old Davis Cupper

John Fitzgerald caused a mild upset beating his teammate and nations No. 1 Peter McNamara 6-2, 4-6, 6-3 in a quarterfinal match.

Fitzgerald's triumph is a just reward after failing to make his debut in Davis Cup competition against the United States in a semifinal series in Portland, Oregon only three weeks ago. He collapsed on the court during a practise sessle with McNamara and American doctors described his attack as a "seizure".

Fitzgerald and McNamara have met three times previously since August with McNamara winning in Montreal, New York and San Francisco.

Sheene, Mamola corner glory

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct. 15 (AFP)— The sound was deafening but yet the crowd milled around to watch some of the greatest riders gearing their machines for the inaugural Shah Alam Grand Prix which begins here Friday.

Looking very much relaxed was former world champion Barry Sheene of Britain who clocked 19 min. 27.9 secs over six laps astride a Yamaha YZR500 to earn himself the first starting position Friday with the fastest time for the official practice Thursday at 1 min. 23.9 sec in his last lap.

A few yards away Rand Mamola of the United States, current world No. 2 putting the finishing touches to his Suzuki RG500 finished 0.4 seconds behind Sheene to get the second place.

Both Sheene and Mamola said that the wet track and oil smeared in the earlier part of the day prevented them from doing their best. However, both occupied and second place respectively in the earlier attempt, Sheene with 1 min. 26.4 secs and Mamola with 1 min. 27.6 secs.

Wales drops point to Iceland West Germany, Scotland make it

LONDON, Oct. 15 (R)— European champions West Germany and Scotland Wednesday night took possession of their passports for the 1982 World Soccer Cup finals in Spain.

The Scots qualified with a hard-fought goalless draw against Northern Ireland in Belfast, while the West Germans triumphed 3-1 in Austria to join holders Argentina, hosts, Spain, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Belgium and Poland in the final line-up.

The performance of the West Germans, the 1954 and 1974 champions, in Vienna suggests they may well reign again in Spain.

The impressive West Germans are uncatchable in Group One having taken maximum points from their six matches. Ironically, they can also ensure Austria's participation in the finals if they beat Bulgaria at home in their final game.

The Austrians delighted their fans among the capacity 70,000 crowd in the Prater Stadium by taking a 15th minute lead thanks to a superb individual effort from Walter Schachner.

But two goals in three minutes turned the match around. In the 17th minute European footballer of the year Karl-Heinz Rummenigge left Litbarski with a simple chance and Magath put the West Germans 2-1 ahead with a bullet header in the 20th minute.

Austria dominated much of the second half but it was the West Germans who scored again when Litbarski notched his second goal in the 77th minute.

The unbeaten Scots have booked their place in Spain with an impressive record of 11 points from their seven games but manager Jock Stein must have suffered a few anxious moments as the Irish threatened to rip them apart at Windsor Park.

The draw was no help to Northern Ireland and they have little hope of accompanying the Scots even if they beat Portugal in Lisbon in their final game. Cheered on by 35,000 patriotic fans, the Northern Irish got together a succession of electrifying moves.

But luck was against them as early as the seventh minute when Soviet Union referee Victor Butenko turned down appeals for a penalty when Willie Miller appeared to up-end Burnley striker Billy Hamilton in front of goal.

That bad luck was still dogging the Northern Irish a mere 10 seconds from the time when Sammy McIlroy turned away in anguish when Scotland goalkeeper Alan Rough pulled off an astonishing save from the midfielder's seemingly goal-bound volley.

In another Group six match, Sweden beat Portugal 2-1 dimming Portuguese chances of reaching the finals. With Scotland already through, Portugal has two games in hand to boost its tally of five points up to a maximum of nine. But Northern Ireland is better placed.

Sweden began in aggressive style. Portugal's Chalana left the pitch in the 16th minute after being injured in a tackle.

Portugal, cheered on by 70,000 Lisbon

spectators, took the game forward, with striker Jordao shooting a ball that was deflected off the bar in the 20th minute.

After Swedish keeper Thomas Ravelli saved a good shot from Nene, the visitors opened the scoring in the 38th minute when a striker Larsson caught the Portuguese defence by surprise.

Portuguese goalkeeper Bento was the second of his team to retire hurt. He left at half time and was replaced by Amaral, making his debut in the national side.

In the second half, Portugal quickened the pace, scoring an equalizer in the 65th minute with a header from midfielder player Pietra.

Portugal, which has never beaten Sweden, launched a desperate attack in the closing stages of the game but the winning goal eluded them. However, a Swedish defender lobbed the ball into the Portuguese half and Persson slammed it into the net while almost all Portugal's players were at the other end of the pitch.

In Swansea, Welsh football suffered a gloomy night in every sense as they were held 2-2 by Iceland in a match that was interrupted for 42 minutes by a floodlight failure.

The result means Czechoslovakia, themselves held to a draw by Iceland last month, now look likely to accompany the Soviet Union to next year's finals from Group Three. Asseir Sigurvinsson, who plays for Bayern Munich in the Bundesliga, twice put Iceland level. He equalized an early goal by Robbie James and struck again after Alan Curtis had restored Wales' lead.

The floodlights failed with 69 seconds of the first half remaining and when play resumed, some lights remained out and the poor visibility must have worried both goalkeepers.

James scored the only first-half goal but there three more after the interval, including one within a minute of the restart when Sigurvinsson turned Arnor Gudjohnsen's free kick.

Curtis put Wales in front again from Leighton James's corner. But after 61 minutes Sigurvinsson snatched his second, this time after Gudjohnsen's shot had cannoned back off the Welsh goalkeeper.

In Rotterdam, the Netherlands, runner-up in the last two campaigns improved their chances of contesting the 1982 finals with a dazzling 3-0 win over Belgium.

The Belgians, who have already qualified from Group Two, were under pressure from the kick-off and it took the Dutch just six minutes to take the lead, Johnny Metgod volleying home.

Veteran Johan Neeskens, recalled from New York Cosmos, turned the clock back with a vintage display which delighted the home fans among the capacity crowd of 65,000.



TRAINING: The Swedish team in training under the watchful eye of coach Lars Arneson prior to their World Cup match against Hungary at Bonfim Stadium.

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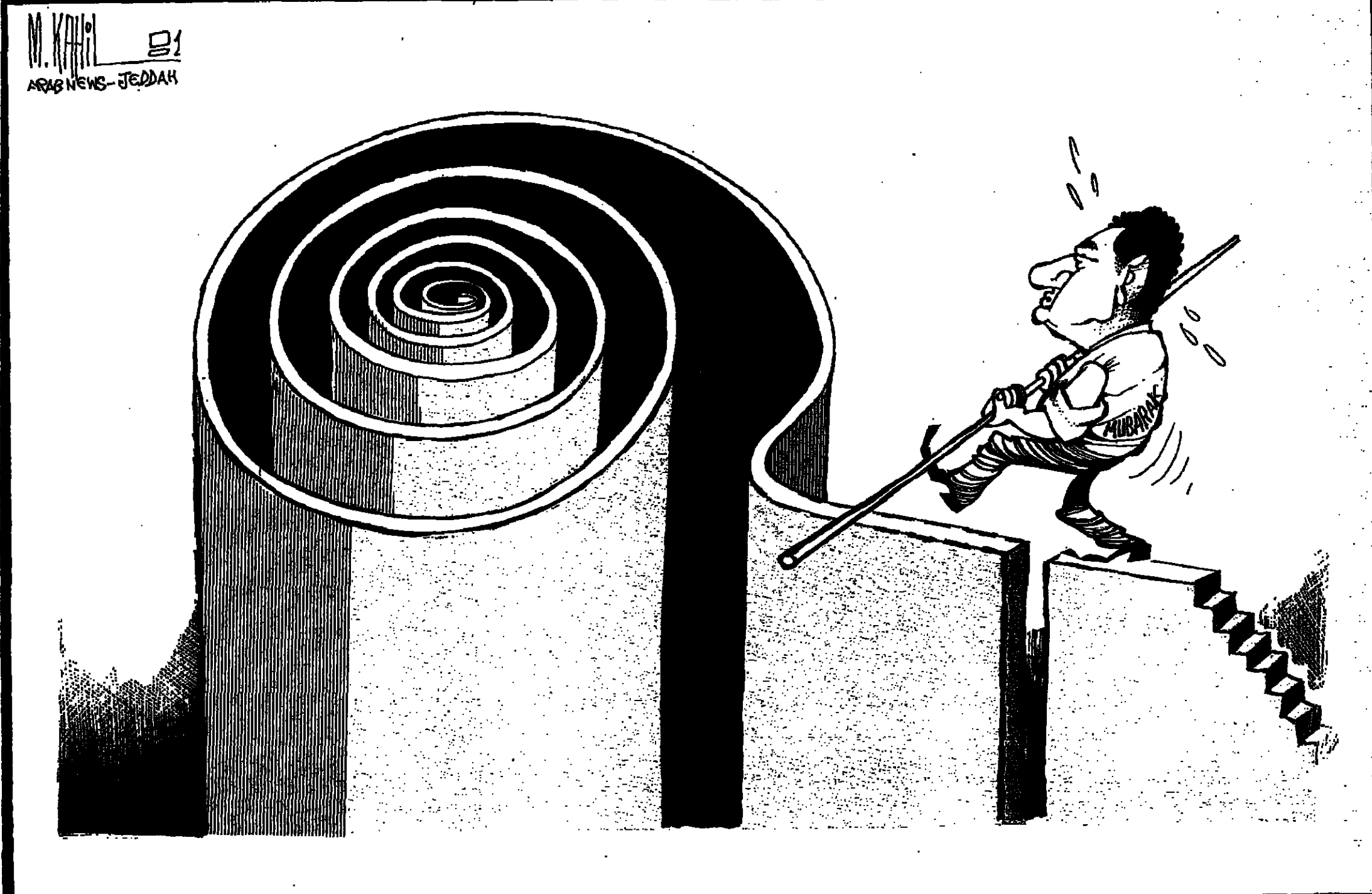
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Hosni Mubarak: Tough and incorruptible

By Aly Mahmoud CAIRO —

Outwardly unimpressive and low-key, Egypt's new president, Hosni Mubarak, is regarded by those who know him well as a tough and incorruptible leader whose hold on the Egyptian people may ultimately outshine that of his daring predecessor, Anwar Sadat.

"He is rigid, tough and incisive," said a businessman who is a close friend of the Mubarak family. "He can give his adversaries a hard time and put his men to work without letup." The businessman said that the 53-year-old leader has the "quality of appreciating high performance and the ability to severely punish dereliction — promptly."

Long dwarfed by Sadat, Mubarak was patiently groomed by his leader to succeed him. In a nationwide referendum, 98.46 percent of Egyptian voters endorsed him Tuesday as Egypt's fourth president.

Many voters, interviewed by the Associated Press, seemed to expect Mubarak to outshine Sadat's skill in running domestic affairs of the economically ailing and relatively insecure country. But the same voters conceded that Mubarak has a long way to go before gaining the adroitness and imagination with which Sadat designed and implemented his foreign policy.

Egyptian diplomatic sources said former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger often ignored Mubarak at meetings with Sadat while West European statesmen sometimes underrated him.

"The world will be surprised to see in Mubarak's personality a blend of the late Gamal Abdul Nasser's charisma and Sadat's guile," said one Western diplomat who refused to be identified. "Mubarak will run the country with the spirit of a Prussian soldier and the heart of Ibn el-Batal."

Ibn el-Batal, or son of the town, is a colloquial Egyptian term connoting gallantry and primitive

wisdom. Ahmed Lutfi, a Cairo merchant who said he knew Mubarak personally, voted "yes" for Mubarak with what he called "enthusiastic optimism." "I will never forget the day he politely dismissed me from his office for asking a favor he deemed unfair to Egypt," Lutfi said.

Lutfi's brother had been judged physically unfit and barred from joining the military air academy. The merchant tried to talk Mubarak into interceding to enroll his brother at the academy.

"If you are prepared to risk having your brother killed in a plane crash, I'm not prepared to accept losing an airplane," he quoted Mubarak as saying. "Since that day I have held a grudging respect for the man," Lutfi added.

One police officer said Mubarak's youngest brother was recently held by police in connection with a traffic accident. Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail thought of doing the vice president a favor and released the offender, the officer recalled. The vice president was "mad as hell, called the interior minister and insisted that the law be respected," said the officer. "The brother was quickly picked up again."

Egyptian press photographer Tony Farris, who is Mubarak's next-door neighbor, said it took the vice president's banker brother two years to get a telephone line connected to his Cairo suburban apartment. "It was so difficult to obtain telephone lines at the time, and Hosni's brother wouldn't dare ask the vice president to help out," said Farris.

As the voters stood in a long line awaiting their turn to cast the ballots, one former air force officer spoke of Mubarak's "bravery that broke the back of Israel's air force during the October (1973) MidEast war."

Sadat's youngest brother, Air Force Lt. Atef, was killed in the initial air attack on Israeli emplace-

ments. The officers hesitated to break the news to the president, who was busy running the war from his bunker headquarters, said the voter. "But Hosni quickly communicated this to Sadat, saluting him for receiving the news of his brother's martyrdom heroically," he added.

A number of voters noted that Mubarak, who has never visited Israel despite his stated commitment to the U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace drive, stood a good chance of reviving ties with the Arab countries without forfeiting peace with the Zionist state.

Born in a middle class family, Mubarak received his initial education at Arabic schools before joining the military air academy where he graduated in 1950. In subsequent years Mubarak went to the Soviet Union for training. He distinguished himself as a hardcore officer with a flair for scrupulous discipline and meticulous planning.

Sadat named him air force commander in 1972 and, a year later, he piloted his Soviet-made command jetfighter at the head of the squadrons that jolted Israeli positions about Sinai. Sadat declared Mubarak a war hero and, in April 1975, named him vice-president, a move seen at the time as a bid to placate the army after a career policeman had been appointed prime minister.

Mubarak's favorite sport is squash, and his associates say he remembers fondly the "good old days, when he flew warplanes."

Local press reporters recently rebuked crewmen of an air force jet that took them with Mubarak to the Upper Nile city of Aswan, where the plane made a hard and scary landing. "You should have been more careful with the plane when you have a vice president on board," one reporter told the crew, asking "who piloted the plane?" "It's the vice president himself who piloted the plane," was the answer. (AP)

South Africa retreats on apartheid reform

By Allister Sparks JOHANNESBURG —

A further sign of how the South African government of P.W. Botha is backtracking on its apartheid promises came last week when hopes that it might lift the color bar in the mining industry were dashed. A commission of inquiry recommended the reform "in principle" but added a proviso that makes change impossible. The backtracking is taking place in the face of growing evidence of increased right-wing reaction against Botha's pledges of a year ago.

The government took fright at the size of the vote for the extremist Herstigte Nasionale Party at the general election in April. Although the HNP did not win any seats, it reduced government majorities to marginal levels in more than 20.

Now the three most important right-wing groups — the HNP, the National Conservative Party of former Information Minister Connie Mulder and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging — have announced an alliance to fight against government acceptance of the new Western plan for independence elections in Namibia.

Most serious of all it was revealed last week that the powerful Broederbond secret society had rescinded a long-standing resolution that any members who joined the HNP would be expelled. This gives the HNP a huge boost and means Botha's National Party is no longer regarded as the only legitimate vehicle for Afrikaner nationalism.

So Botha's reformist pledges are being shelved one by one and the government has gone out of its way to be seen taking tough action against blacks — such as the mass removal of squatters from the Cape township of Nyanga in August. The shelving of the mining industry reform is the latest step in this direction — and a particularly significant one because of the importance of the mining industry in South Africa and because labor reform was the government's chosen starting point.

To launch these reforms it appointed a commission of inquiry under Professor Nic Wiehahn in 1979. The Wiehahn Commission prepared six reports recommending sweeping changes in labor legislation the first of which was to permit blacks to form and join trade unions.

These and other early recommendations of the commission were implemented by the government, radically changing the labor scene in South Africa. But mining is South Africa's key industry and biggest employer. There are some 16,000 white miners, most of whom are Afrikaners with hardline racist attitudes. Traditionally they have been among the National Party's most devoted supporters but recently the HNP has been making inroads among them.

The sensitive issue relates to the granting of blasting certificates. By law only white miners may hold blasting certificates: blacks may drill at the rockface and clear the way for implanting the explosive but may not put it in place and detonate it. And without a blasting certificate no miner may be promoted to a higher job as an underground official. In other words the blasting certificate is a passport to skilled work and a jealously guarded status symbol. The 460,000 blacks who work in the industry are not categorized as miners because they do not have blasting certificates. They are merely "mine laborers."

The commission's report does indeed recommend the granting of blasting certificates to blacks "in principle" — but then adds the proviso that this should be done with the cooperation of the white mining union. Given that this is the most right-wing trade union in South Africa, led by a firebrand HNP supporter, Arrie Paulus, this places a huge block in the way of the reform.

The government white paper issued with the commission's report pushed the reform even further into limbo. In it the government says that, while it is in favor of the change, it should be done only "at an appropriate time and in a suitable manner," and emphasizes that the mining corporations and the trade unions must themselves take the initiative in reaching agreement to do it.

The government is thus opting out and will not use its influence to try to persuade the white, mainly Afrikaner, miners to agree to the change. (ONS)

AWACS AND U.S. INTERESTS

On the day that the U.S. House of Representatives voted so clearly against President Reagan's proposal for the sale of the AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia — there were 301 against and 111 supporting — the United States sent two of these same planes to Egypt, in view of the situation there.

Next week, probably on Tuesday, the Senate is scheduled to look into the question. Present estimates are that 55 votes there will go against, 33 for, and 12 undecided.

While President Reagan's proposal has recently obtained the backing of the Senate's chairman of the foreign affairs committee, Republican Senator Charles Percy, on the ground that to subvert the sale would gravely impair the president in the field of foreign relations, it is not yet certain whether the Senate would seek to undo what the representatives had done.

The view of the Senate, however, and assuming that it goes against the president, need not be the end of the matter. Reagan is still legally empowered to hand the planes over to Saudi Arabia as a measure which is dictated by the United States' interests.

The main argument of the Zionist lobby against the sale is that it constitutes a "threat to Israel's security". But the nature of this "security" becomes immediately clear when one considers that the AWACS planes are by no extension of the imagination an offensive weapon. They can merely hear and see and organize communications. Thus the "security" the Israelis want to guarantee is that of their right to launch sudden attacks on the Arab world. It is only then that the AWACS can be dangerous to them.

Saudi Arabian press review

Thursday's newspapers welcomed the decision of the 10-nation European Economic Community to send a top emissary, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to Saudi Arabia to explore Crown Prince Fahd's plan for a Middle East peace settlement.

Commenting on Lord Carrington's visit to Riyadh within three weeks, *Al-Bilad* said the visit has been arranged at a very crucial time, when the Middle East region is faced with violent events and the whole world has started feeling the urgent importance of establishing peace and security in the region. "In this context, Prince Fahd's peace plan could prove to be the most constructive element for real peace in the area," it said.

The paper added that the Saudi Arabian role will continue to support moves and cement all factors of peace and security to achieve the desired goals of the peoples of the region.

"The continuing international backing given to Prince Fahd's plan for achieving a just and durable peace in the area has provided new dimensions to a fresh initiative for settling the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Kingdom will go ahead with its historical

responsibilities and constructive role to lead the region toward a comprehensive peace," *Al-Bilad* wrote.

Dealing with the same subject, *Al-Medina* said Prince Fahd's plan was introduced at an important time when previous attempts to establish peace had reached a stalemate.

The paper commended the worldwide welcome given to Prince Fahd's plan which was naturally rejected by Israel and had received a cool response from the U.S. administration.

Al-Medina hailed the European Economic Community's positive moves in this direction by sending Lord Carrington to Riyadh to explore the eight principles set out by Crown Prince Fahd for a peace settlement. The paper referred to the new European initiative as a beginning of a transition period, "which the Arabs hoped should be followed by other positive and useful steps for achieving the desired peace in the region."

Pointing to the difficult situation and the uncertain conditions in the region, *Al-Nadwa* said such circumstances called for Arab unity and solidarity for confronting all those who have been trying to damage the Arab interests. (SPA)

EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer is director of the Latin American Studies Program at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C.

By Rjordana Roett

The United States and Cuba are on a collision course. The Reagan administration's hostility to Fidel Castro deepens daily. He is charged with fomenting revolution in Central America, meddling in Africa and imposing a dictatorship on the 10 million people who live on his island. For his part, Castro has called the Reagan government "fascist," accusing it of being "bathed in blood" because of its involvement in Central America and elsewhere. He holds Washington responsible for the recent epidemic of mosquito-borne fever, which has claimed more than 100 victims. He prepares for the possibility of "total war" with the United States.

Such charges and countercharges have poisoned the already rocky relations between the two nations. The partial thaw in the two-decades-long cold war between Washington and Havana begun by the Carter administration has ended. In recent months, the Reagan administration has slapped an embargo on Cuban publications, prohibiting their importation into the country; visas have been denied to several Cuban officials invited to attend a

recent academic conference, co-sponsored by the John Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, held on Capitol Hill; \$10 million has been requested of Congress to set up a radio station to broadcast anti-Castro messages to Cuba.

If the past is any guide to the future, it is possible to predict that all these steps will have little effect on Castro other than to stiffen his resolve to resist U.S. attempts to get him to abandon his policies. Castro has ruled Cuba for 22 years. Central Intelligence Agency-sponsored attacks against his life, invasion attempts and an economic embargo have all failed. His revolution has survived and endured. Washington is unlikely to change this reality.

If big-stick policies haven't worked, perhaps carrot strategies will. The Reagan administration ought to negotiate with Castro's government in order to resolve the many issues that divide the two nations. Among them, are the unification of Cuban families now divided, financial compensation for American firms expropriated at the time of the 1959 revolution, and agreements on hijacking and maritime rights. Full normalization of relations can only be discussed after settling the long list of bilateral issues.

The United States maintains formal diplomatic relations with many nations with which it disagrees,

Minorities leaving Kosovo

where student unrest first sparked the demonstrations, but say there have still been isolated cases of "nationalist-oriented graffiti."

Reports on the number of those leaving Kosovo vary widely. *Politika*, a Belgrade daily, estimated that as many as 4,000 have left or are due to leave the province.

"You are free to move anywhere you want to in Yugoslavia," said Enveg Redzepi, deputy president of the Kosovo assembly.

Provincial officials, however, appear anxious to stem the flow of departures. The Municipal Commission of Pristina, set up after the rioting to help with job transfers and new housing for those who wanted to move, has been turning down requests for assistance.

Redzepi said 682 minority Serbs and Montenegrins have formally applied from the area since the spring riots, when demonstrators demanded greater autonomy for the province's ethnic Albanian

majority. Nine persons died and 260 were injured in the disturbances.

Some went so far as to call for the province to secede from Yugoslavia and join neighboring Albania.

Most of those asking to leave say new jobs, better living conditions and family considerations prompted their move, but he said 147 requests had been turned down.

Officials here say that only one applicant cited the rioting as his reason for wanting to leave. *Politika* indicated that many do not give "true reasons," however, because they fear they will not receive official help with their move.

In Kosovo, relations have long been strained between the province's 77 percent ethnic Albanian majority and its minority Montenegrins and Serbs, who used to hold the most important political and economic jobs. (AP)

Man's own free choice

By Adil Salahi

We have talked previously in this column about the role of man in this life, his second life and the trials he faces. We have shown that freedom of choice with man has been privileged over all other creatures in his world make his life on earth a test for which he will be rewarded or punished according to his performance.

A question has been put to me about the timing of the declaration of man's test. Why does it come after the end of human life on earth? Who would benefit from it? "Wouldn't it be better if man is tried immediately after his death and some proof of the trial is revealed to the living so that they would know and learn from Allah's justice and practical judgment. In this way the 'fear and hope' phenomenon could work better to improve the life and conduct of the remaining human beings. Also, it could endorse Allah's presence more firmly."

The line of argument followed by Mr. Mantani has a noble aim. He is very concerned and rightly so, about human life and eager to improve it. Yet does man really need the sort of daily reminder Mr. Mantani is calling for? Man has only to glance at the history of mankind, ancient and recent, to realize that the happiest societies and at the same time the most virtuous, have always been those which followed some sort of divine guidance. The greatest and the longest lasting of these was that established by the Prophet in the seventh century. Another good example was the kingdom established by the Prophet David and his son, Prophet Solomon, in Palestine. But these were not, by any means, the only examples. Whenever man recognized and followed divine guidance, his life became healthier and happier. When follow-

ing generations deviated from divine guidance their life was miserable.

It may be argued that this sort of historical examples are not enough. Man needs a proof closer to the present; something happening now which he would feel is applicable to him. What happened to past nations may not happen again, especially after man's great scientific discoveries.

A little reflection would show that man will not be better off with a daily reminder of Allah's punishment. Such a reminder may make the element of fear much more acute, it is true. It would also reduce the role of man's intellect in the determination of his course of action. If every person is judged immediately upon the termination of his life and whatever happiness or misery he receives as a result is made known and felt by the rest of mankind, the element of choice in the grand issue of faith is no longer operative.

This element of free choice, based on objective reasoning, is the pivot around which man's nobility turns. Without it, man becomes like all other creatures. His mission, that is, to build the earth, becomes meaningless.

Allah, however, has given us enough indication of the result with which we are bound to end up, depending upon the route we follow. He also provided us with guidance through His messengers. He gave us reason to think and to make our choice. The rest is entirely up to us.

At the end, I wish to comment briefly on Mr. Mantani's last sentence, which talks about endorsing Allah's presence more firmly. Allah's presence is felt by everyone, even the most agnostic of people. Man, how-

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful
Those who disbelieve among the people of the earlier revelations and the polytheists shall burn forever in the fire of Hell. They are the worst of all creatures. But those who believe and do righteous deeds are the best of all creatures. Their Lord will reward them the gardens of Eden underneath which rivers flow, where they shall dwell forever. Allah is well pleased with them and they with Him. This is the reward of the Godfearing.

(The Clear Proof 98; 6-8)

Our Dialogue

Would you kindly mention the paragraph number from the Qur'an which says that man's mission in this life is to build a happy human life on this earth.

Hernant Kumar Mantani
 P.O. Box 1969
 Sanaa, Yemen Arab Rep.

When you say that man's mission is to build a happy human life, we are making this claim on the basis of our understanding of the Qur'an. There are numerous references to man's role on earth in the Qur'an, especially in those passages which relate how earlier

Prophets spoke to their nations. Such passages occur, in more detail, in Surahs 7, 12, 26. Other surahs such as *Taha* (20), *Noah* (71) and *Jonah* (11) are also very useful in formulating a clear vision of man's mission. A reflective pursuit of these surahs is enough to endorse our understanding which we have explained in earlier articles. The clearest reference to man's vicegerency, however, occurs in surah 2, verse 30.

P.S. I have now attempted to answer eight of Mr. Mantani's 12 questions. I shall attempt to answer the rest in the near future, Allah willing.

ever, chooses to ignore this fact or to take it into his consideration. Allah does not benefit from man's recognition of Him.

Nor is our worship of any use to Him. It is who we benefit from that, and it is up to us to grasp those benefits.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of the Prophet - 28 Protection guaranteed

When the *Quraysh* delegation to Al-Najashi, the ruler of Abyssinia, have smoothed the way for what they hoped would be a favorable response to their cause, they put in their request for Al-Najashi to extradite the eighty-three men and women Muslims who sought refuge in his kingdom. The *Quraysh* delegation were very disappointed when Al-Najashi decided to give the Muslim refugees a chance to plead their case.

The Muslims consulted with each other when the Najashi's messenger delivered to them the king's order to appear before him. They were unanimous that they would answer any questions put to them truthfully. They would state the whole truth, as they had been taught by the Prophet, regardless of what the results might produce.

When they were admitted into Al-Najashi's presence he was surrounded by his patriarchs. The atmosphere was awesome. He, however, came straight to the point and asked them, "What is this new religion over which you are in dispute with your own people and which is at variance with my own religion as well as with all other known religions?"

The Muslims had chosen Ja'afar ibn Abu Talib, the Prophet's own cousin, as their spokesman. He put their case as follows: "In our recent past we were ignorant people. We worshipped idols, ate dead animals, committed all sorts of sins, preserved no good relations with our kinsfolk and behaved badly toward our neighbors. Our overruling maxim was that might was right. Thus was our situation until Allah sent us, from among ourselves, a messenger whose good name, honesty, sincerity and integrity were well known to us. He called on us to believe in Allah, the one and only God, and to stop worshipping all idols which we and our forefathers used to

worship alongside him. He commanded us to always speak the truth and be honest, to be good to our relations and neighbors, to preserve life and shed no blood, to refrain from sin, perjury, embezzlement of the orphan's wealth and making false accusations against honorable women.

He also commanded us to devote our worship to Allah alone, ascribing to Him no partners of any sort. He further commanded us to pray regularly, to give away certain purifying alms and to fast.

We gave him a favorable response and believed Him. We followed these divine commandments he conveyed to us. We began to worship Allah alone, refraining from what He forbade us and accepted what He made lawful for us. Our people, however, assaulted us and subjected us to physical torture to compel us to revert to idol worship and to indulge in sinful practices we used to indulge in.

Having been overpowered, oppressed and denied the freedom to choose our faith and practice it, we sought refuge in your country, choosing you in preference to all other rulers, hoping that in your refuge we would suffer no injustice."

Al-Najashi asked Ja'afar to read him a passage of the Qur'an. Ja'afar chose the opening of Surah 19, entitled *Mary*, which speaks about Prophet Zakariah and his son John before it goes on to relate the story of the virgin birth of Jesus. Al-Najashi and his patriarchs were in tears. Al-Najashi then said: "What I have just heard comes from the same source as Jesus's revelations." He then dismissed the *Quraysh* delegation and assured the Muslims that they would have his protection.

(To be continued next Friday)

Airline demand drops, production questioned

By Robert Ricci

LOS ANGELES, (R) — A drop in demand for big airliners may lead McDonnell Douglas to halt production of its DC-10 wide-body jets, but prospects for continued production of the competing Lockheed TriStar have improved, analysts say. Both planes were launched with fanfare a decade ago to fill the gap between smaller jets and Boeing's 747 jumbo, but they have not been as successful.

Earlier this year stock market analysts who follow the industry had been guessing when losses on the TriStar would force Lockheed of nearby Burbank to cease producing the long-range three-engine TriStars. Britain's Rolls-Royce company supplies the engines and would be hard hit by any cancellation. But now analysts say it appears that Lockheed can keep its L-1011 TriStar program going at least until 1990 and that the plane could fill a need for airlines once current poor traffic conditions begin to improve.

The DC-10 suffered a major blow recently when the U.S. Defence Department said where it was going to trim spending and it included terminating an order for eight KC-10 tanker-cargo planes, military versions of the three-engine DC-10 built by McDonnell Douglas in Long Beach, also near Los Angeles.

At company headquarters in St. Louis, chairman Sanford N. McDonnell said the cutback could halt DC-10 production in 1983.

Airlines in recent years have been hurt by soaring fuel prices and by new competition on prices and routes, due largely to removal of controls on the industry in the United States.

Meanwhile, a worldwide recession followed by minimal recoveries in most Western economies has trimmed passenger traffic, adding to overcapacity on formerly lucrative regulated routes that were invaded by new competitors after deregulation.

McDonnell noted that orders for jetliners have dropped sharply industrywide as airline profits shrank and turned to huge losses in many cases. The Air Force's KC-10 is built on the same assembly line in Long Beach as the DN-10 passenger craft and the eight KC-10s scheduled for delivery in 1983 would

have kept the line running through the current slump.

McDonnell expects a strong market demand for the civil DC-10s between 1989 and 1995 and the Pentagon contract would have bridged the sales gap until that upturn. A contract to build eight KC-10s through the end of 1982 was not affected by the cutback, McDonnell Douglas said.

The drop in demand for big airliners also hit Lockheed, where some orders for L-1011s were canceled and options to buy additional craft were not exercised. Stock analysts have complained that losses on the TriStar, totaling \$850 million in six years, were eating up profits that Lockheed was earning on their operations.

Last May the price of Lockheed shares on Wall Street rose sharply when the company hinted it might withdraw from the commercial airliner market.

Lockheed received only three TriStar orders in the first half of 1981 and is reducing production, which is down to 18 planes annually from 25 last year. A further reduction may be announced this winter.

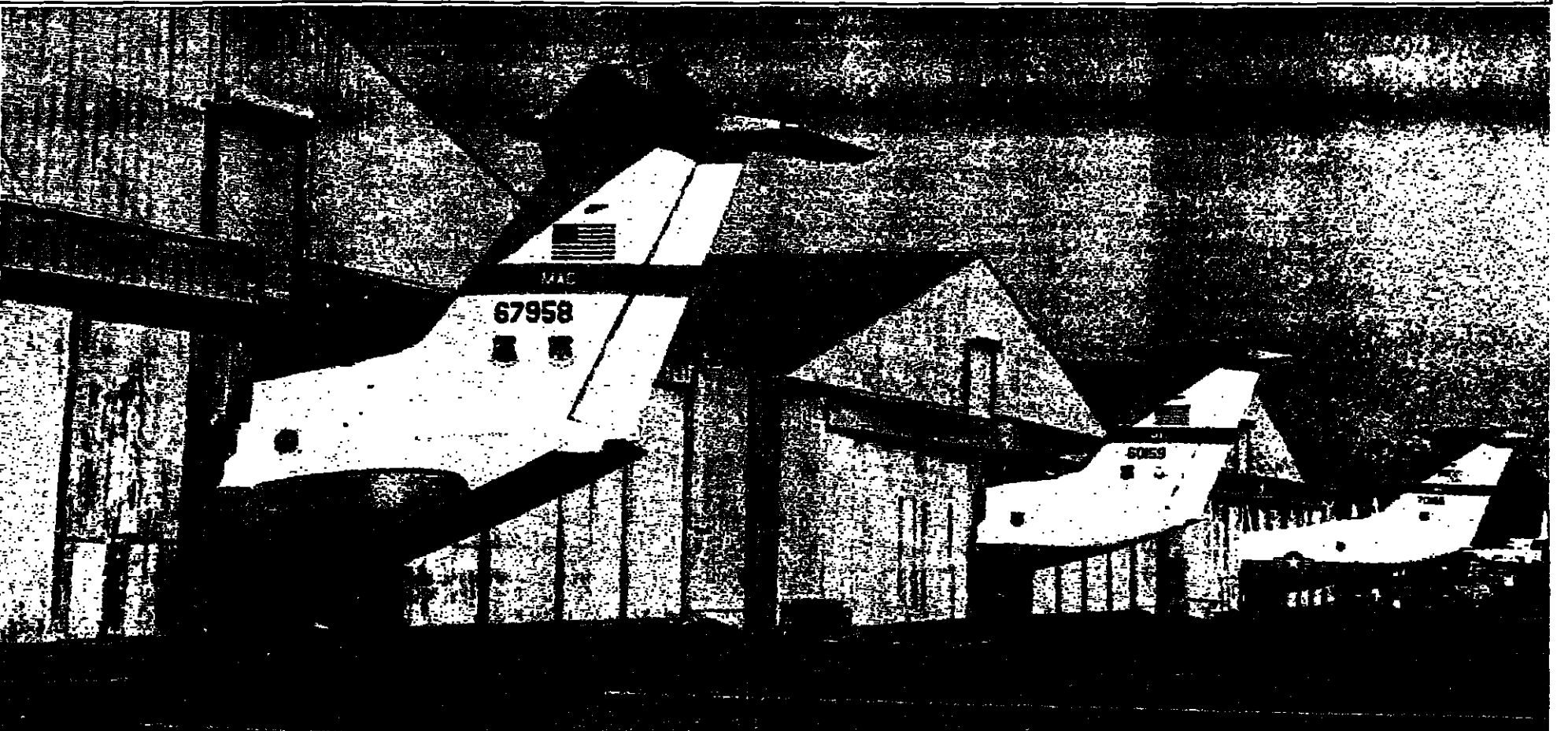
But John Simon, analyst with Amdec Securities in Los Angeles, now suggests that Lockheed's growing profitability in shipbuilding, a money-losing operation in the early 1970s, will allow the company to sustain the TriStar business into 1985.

Edmund Greenslet, analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, said Lockheed may slowly abandon commercial aviation but not in the near future. He said he expects the company to continue making TriStars at least until 1990.

Greenslet predicted "nominal sales through most of the 1980s since the (TriStar) is increasingly being squeezed into a smaller and smaller market niche." Simon said Lockheed was encouraged by its success and persistence with shipbuilding and hopes it has found a special niche for the TriStar.

Simon said the "dash 500" version of the TriStar is the smallest three-engine plane now available for long-range transoceanic flights and is rated by several analysts as one of the best and most advanced aircraft.

A pickup in sales for this model, which Simon sees as a possibility when the airline industry recovers from its slump, could keep the TriStar project alive he concluded.



TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT: Three C-141 Starlifter transport aircraft shown here are part of a fleet of U.S. Air Force aircraft being returned to the plant to be lengthened to carry more cargo. The two at the left are still the original "A" models, while the aircraft at the far right has been stretched 23 feet to become a "B" model.

More than 50 causes revealed

Senility studies provide insight about aging

By Harry Nelson

BETHESDA, MARYLAND (LAT) — Under the microscope the tiny nerve cells removed from the patient's brain resemble twisted bits of yarn. Interspersed among these tangled neurons, dense white clusters that resemble disordered piles of trash dot the slide. Together these "tangles and plaques," as they are called, are among the most concrete — and puzzling — features of a vaguely understood condition that affects as many as 500,000 Americans and kills 100,000 a year.

The condition is called Alzheimer's disease after its discoverer, a German physician named Alois Alzheimer. It is also known as presenile dementia, and it rapidly is becoming the hottest research area in aging.

There are more than 50 causes of senility, a feebleness of the mind that affects an estimated 3 to 4 million people. They range from poor nutrition to plugged cerebral arteries.

Senility that is attributable to many of these causes is reversible. But for victims of Alzheimer's, who account for 50 percent to 60 percent of all elderly people with severe mental impairment and half of all persons over 65 in nursing homes, there is no specific treatment. It is the most relentless and devastating of all causes of senility, according to scientists at the National Institute on Aging.

But there has been a growing interest in Alzheimer's disease within the last few years, and some researchers believe the outlook will not always be as bleak. They believe that recent discoveries may lead them to a better understanding of the disease as well as a specific treatment.

Brain Enzyme Missing
 A consistent finding in Alzheimer patients is that they have a deficiency of a brain enzyme that is essential for the manufacture of a specific message transmitter in the brain.

This transmitter, called acetylcholine, is required for memory formation. Memory impairment leading to difficulty in reasoning, thinking and making judgments is a hallmark of Alzheimer's disease.

The consistent lack of acetylcholine — as much as 90 percent below normal — is the first biochemical abnormality that has been identified for this disease.

For the first time, researchers have a concrete finding upon which to launch further investigations. The finding has led to several studies using different approaches in an attempt to arrest the memory deterioration by making the transmitter more available to the neurons.

One approach has been to use a drug that acts by making the transmitter that is avail-

able in the brain last longer before it is broken down into byproducts.

"It is the first drug that unequivocally improves memory," according to neurology professors at the National Institute on Aging in Bethesda, Md., at which experts in neurochemistry discussed ways that the diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer's disease might be improved.

Findings Raise Hope
 The memory-improving drug was first tested by Dr. Kenneth L. Davis of Mount Sinai Medical School in New York. The drug, called physostigmine, is not seen being a practical treatment for Alzheimer patients because it must be given by injection and its effects last only about 30 minutes.

However, the enthusiasm is because the study indicates that Alzheimer's disease may not be as hopeless a condition as most physicians now see it.

That study, said Dr. Zaven S. Khachaturian, chief of the Neuroscience of Aging program at the National Institute on Aging, indicates that the brains of Alzheimer patients respond to drugs.

"If there were no effect, we could say that the machinery is gone," he said. "But that is not the case. The system is capable of responding and that is exciting."

Regulations Hinder Research
 Davis said that attempts to use the drug to learn more about senility are being hindered by Food and Drug Administration regulations that would require long trials despite the fact that the drug has been used in humans for other purposes for 100 years.

An FDA spokesman said that further trials are needed because the researchers have not supplied sufficient data to show that the drug is safe to use for longer than 21 days.

Officials at the Institute on Aging say there is need for an aggressive national program in Alzheimer's as part of a national program in other aspects of gerontology, because of the rapidly rising proportion of elderly in the population.

The National Institute on Aging predicts that by 2020 there will be as many Americans over age 75 as there are over age 65 today — 25 million. This is pertinent to Alzheimer's because although it was once believed to occur most often in people under 65, it is now recognized as being most common in the elderly.

A second approach to arresting the memory deterioration in Alzheimer patients is being taken by Tufts University researchers who are feeding pure lecithin — a compound found in small amounts in egg yolk, fish, meat and some vegetables — to senile patients as well as healthy ones to determine whether

lecithin improves intellectual functions such as memory.

Lecithin is the source of choline, which is used by the brain to make the neurotransmitter essential for laying down memory. It is too early to tell whether the tufts work by Dr. John Growden and Dr. Suzanne Corkin will prove fruitful.

When Alzheimer's disease was first described in 1906 by the German physician Alzheimer, an examination of the brain of the first patient — a 51-year-old woman — revealed the tangles and plaques that since have become the classic markers of the affliction, although similar abnormalities also are found in several other brain disorders.

The tangles, it is now known, are composed of nerve cells containing silk-like fibers in the shape of a double spiral staircase or helix.

The plaques are equally puzzling. At their core is an abnormal protein substance called amyloid that normally is not found in the brain. Surrounding it is a variety of brain debris, most of it degenerating or abnormal in some way, together with the same silk-fibered nerve cells that form the tangles.

It seems apparent that these abnormalities are related in some way to the steadily deteriorating behavior of the patient. In fact, researchers have reported a direct correlation between the number of plaques and the degree of behavior deterioration — the more plaques the worse the symptoms.

But what causes the tangles and plaques? Researchers do not believe that Alzheimer's — nor any other cause of senility — is a natural and inevitable consequence of aging.

Disruptive Influence Suspected
 Several of the leading hypotheses of its cause imply the introduction into the brain of some kind of disruptive influence such as a toxic material or a virus.

One of the toxic materials that has been looked at most closely is aluminum, but there is much controversy as to whether it plays a role. When aluminum is injected into experimental animals, changes similar to the tangles and plaques seen in Alzheimer's appear in the animals' brains.

However, some researchers have reported that aluminum levels normally increase with age and that there is no difference between levels in Alzheimer patients and healthy people of the same age.

Another complicating factor is the uncertainty about what is the normal level of aluminum in nerve cells, as well as its function there.

Some scientists have been intrigued by the possibility that a hidden virus that slowly damages the brain may be responsible for the changes seen in the brain. Viruses are suspect

because they have been closely related to certain other types of dementing disorders.

One of these is kuru, a degenerative disease that attacks members of certain New Guinea tribes and eventually causes their death. Besides kuru, three other degenerative diseases of the central nervous system have now been shown by Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek of the National Institutes of Health to be due to viruses. Gajdusek won the Nobel prize in medicine in 1976 for this work.

To date, however, scientists have not been able to link Alzheimer's disease with viruses. Some virologists, including Gajdusek, now doubt that viruses are the cause.

Genetic Link
 The role, if any, played by heredity is also unclear. Part of the evidence that genetics may influence who gets the disease is the finding that while the general population has a 2 percent to 3 percent chance of developing Alzheimer's, the chances increase to 7 percent or 8 percent if a parent or brother or sister is already afflicted.

There also is a study by Dr. Leonard Heston of the University of Minnesota showing a statistical correlation between Alzheimer's and Down's Syndrome (formerly known as mongolism) among family members of Alzheimer patients as compared to the general population.

Because Down's Syndrome is known to be a genetic disease, Heston's study may indicate the existence of a genetic factor for Alzheimer's. Other researchers, however, point out this is far from being established.

It has been established that Down's Syndrome is one of only a handful of diseases in which tangles or plaques have been seen in the brain of patients. Others are a type of Parkinsonism and the brain disorder suffered by punch-drunk boxers.

Dr. George G. Glenner, a pathologist who is a visiting scholar at the University of California at San Diego Medical School, believes there is a common cause for the brain changes seen in the Alzheimer patients and the punch-drunk boxers.

It has to do with the protein substance called amyloid that forms the core of the dense white plaques seen in those patients.

In the case of the boxers, Glenner believes, the tangles are the result of chronic leaking of blood into the brain due to numerous blows to the head. In Alzheimer's patients, the cause is different although the effect is the same.

Before going to San Diego, Glenner spent 25 years at the National Institutes of Health where in recent years he made important discoveries dealing with amyloid.

Visitors to Paraguay find 'Guarani' speech prevails

By David Cemlyn-Jones

ASUNCION, (R) — Spanish and Portuguese-speaking travellers arriving in Paraguay are often disturbed to discover that they cannot understand most of the conversation around them. This is because in Paraguay the Indian language of Guaraní is the normal form of expression, a unique phenomenon in the land of conquistadores.

Guaraní has survived for 400 years in this central South American nation thanks to its geographical position, the homogeneity of its ancient Indian tribes and the lack of previous metals.

The Spaniards arrived here in the 16th Century pushing from Argentina in a bid to find a new route to Pen, rich in gold and silver deposits, instead of the tortuous voyage around Cape Horn and up the South American Pacific Coast.

The hazards of the jungle and desert trail and the hostility of the Guaraní Indians forced them to abandon their plans and settle in Paraguay as farmers.

The lack of precious metals meant that no more Spaniards were attracted to the Paraguayan territory, unlike such countries as Peru where Spanish families became established and an upper-class Spanish society developed.

The Paraguayan conquistadores, numbering less than a thousand, were forced to befriend the Indians and marry Indian women. The intermingling of the races took off on a scale unequalled in the rest of the Americas, Paraguayan sociologist and ling-

uistic researcher Graziella Corvolan said. Ninety percent of Paraguayans are of mixed Spanish and Guaraní blood. This is evident in the slanting eye features and tanned reddish skin of much of the population.

"Paraguayans are proud of their Guaraní tradition and the language is a symbol of national identity," said Mrs. Corvolan. In a 1962 census, the last to include statistics on language, it was revealed that 48.4 percent of the population was bilingual in Spanish and Guaraní, 45 percent spoke Guaraní only and only 4.4 percent spoke Spanish alone.

Government officials including President Alfredo Stroessner, who is of pure German descent, can converse in Guaraní, Mrs. Corvolan said. She explained that Indian languages in other parts of Latin America died out because of the diversity of Indian tribes and dialects and because they were often regarded as a sign of illiteracy where the Spanish aristocracy prevailed.

More than half Asunción's 500,000 people speak and conduct business in Guaraní. Books, poems, and even radio broadcasts thrive in the language. Originally Guaraní was only an oral language but with the arrival of Spanish Jesuit missionaries in the 17th Century it gained literary status.

The Jesuits who came to convert the natives to Christianity found it easier to carry out their evangelistic work by respecting local traditions and preaching in Guaraní. Shortly after their arrival the first Guaraní dictionary and grammar were printed.

Nepal's water to give unlimited power supply

KATMANDU—The Tibetan Plateau and the Himalayas, which seem to loom menacingly over Nepal are actually a blessing in disguise, they provide billions of cubic meters of water which the government here hopes to turn into a valuable asset. Hydroelectric power. Nepal's potential for hydroelectric development promises to enable Nepal, India and Bangladesh to preserve their limited hydrocarbons and replace them with an energy source which is efficient and involves virtually no environmental degradation.

Water, and Nepal receives a total of more than 200 billion cubic meters annually, promises to be an invaluable asset for a country with limited land and mineral resources, a spidily dwindling forest and even a tourist industry which has been shaken by worldwide inflation. With world energy prices continuing to escalate and access to an energy supply coming increasingly difficult, the value of Nepal's hydroelectric potential on an international level is steadily rising.

Nepal has four world-class rivers, the Mahakali, the Karnali, the Sapta Gandaki and the Kosi, and their tributaries, all fed by snow and glacier melt from the Tibetan Plateau, the Himalayas and by monsoon rainfall. These sources account for nearly 90 percent of the country's surface water, a great natural asset which has been barely tapped.

The waters from these great river systems, which span the width of Nepal, is supplemented by the flow of a number of smaller rivers which drain the lower mountains and foothills. In addition, significant potential for roundwater exploitation exists in the Terai and the interior valleys.

From the average annual runoff, total withdrawals for all human uses in Nepal do amount to 1 billion cubic meters or less than 5 percent of runoff. An economically feasible hydroelectric generation potential of several tens of thousands of megawatts has been envisioned in Nepal, while only 53

megawatts (MW) have been installed.

Nepal has an irrigable area estimated at 1.5 million hectares, with only 2 million hectares (13 percent) now in use. The country has a population of 14.4 million, while 1.5 million (10 percent) have convenient access to safe surface or groundwater supplies.

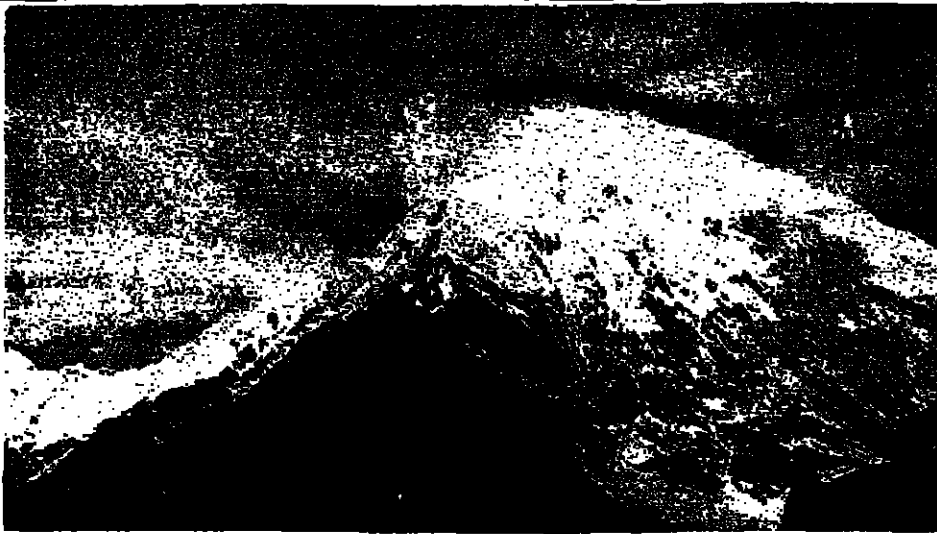
Water presents tremendous possibilities for the future. Even with full exploitation Nepal's water will be able to irrigate many millions of hectares of crops in the Ganges river basin.

The government of Nepal recognizes that its hydroelectric resources can be of substantial value not only to itself, but also to its neighbors in the region where per capita hydro potential is less and where energy demands are large and being met through substantial reliance on hydrocarbons.

In the past, Nepal has publicly stated its belief in and commitment to active cooperation on either a bilateral or multilateral basis with the other countries of the Ganges river basin. By seeking optimum water resource development on a basin-wide basis, Nepal will seek to realize greater economic gain based on equitable sharing of the benefits with its neighbors and through the medium of trade.

Nepal, realizing that it has a water resource asset of mutual value to the nations of the region, wants to capitalize on the development of that asset to increase its role and improve its economic significance within the region. To protect its interests and facilitate financing of those water resource projects of international importance, it is likely that Nepal will soon require guidance and assistance from organizations such as the United Nations, which study, implement and manage the development.

The government of Nepal, while attaching great importance to cooperating with its basin neighbors in formulating mutually beneficial agreements on basin development



THE HIMALAYAS: Nepal receives a total of more than 200 billion cubic meters of water a year from these mountains and the monsoon rains. The country foresees the development of power plants which would use this water to produce efficient power and to reduce pollution.

and water management, is at the same time planning and designing water resource projects which will fulfill national needs and take advantage of potential export benefits.

Some of the smaller plans which can play an important role in the development of Nepal's economy could go ahead before final agreement on cooperation on basin development programs is reached. Such plans would be selected for execution with care exercised that they would not delay or obstruct larger projects of basin-wide importance.

The benefits from export-oriented hydroelectric projects in Nepal could be increased through the development of an international power grid with neighboring countries. This would provide for a mutually beneficial energy interchange through better use of the primary energy resources of the region, namely water, coal and natural gas.

Other important areas in which Nepal would be prepared to cooperate with its neighbors would be in flood control and sedimentation control. Additionally, Nepal would be willing to participate in regional programs of cooperation in areas related to water and energy resource use. Examples of these could be the establishing of a regional transportation network, including waterways as well as electrically-propelled land transportation. The establishment of a regional cold storage and refrigeration transport network would facilitate and enhance intraregional trade in perishables and help establish a mechanism for pooling energy resources.

Regional cooperation has been discussed for a long time now with both India and Bangladesh. In the area of international water resource development, India and Nepal participate on a regular basis in committees that discuss developments on the Mahakali, Karnali and West Rapti Rivers. Development of these rivers in the western part of Nepal are of particular interest to all countries.

The Pancheshwar Hydroelectric Project on the Mahakali River offers the potential of 2,000 MW of power which would be shared. The Chisapani Project on the Karnali River offers the potential of up to 4,500 MW, or more than \$1 trillion at 1980 prices in annual irrigation benefits, along with substantial flood control benefits.

The West Rapti Multipurpose project offers the potential of providing several hundred megawatts of power and substantial irrigation benefits, while power developments in Nepal which would be of interest to Bangladesh have yet to be specifically identified. These would be located in the eastern part of Nepal located closest to Bangladesh due to the need to avoid long transmission distance.

At this time a preliminary reconnaissance of the Kosi river basin, which is the largest riversystem in Nepal, is being conducted with the view of identifying potential power projects in the East.

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Worldwide inflation slows Nepal's tourist industry

KATMANDU, (AFP) — Worldwide inflation has affected Nepal's tourist industry which has been a major source of foreign exchange earnings and also a source of employment for more than 200,000 people.

Many shops and industries which cater to tourism by providing such things as handicrafts and woollen carpets, together with big hotels and travel agents, have been hard hit by this year's drop in the number of visiting tourists.

Last year there were 162,890 tourists who provided tax revenue of about \$40 million in foreign exchange.

But this lower value of European currencies has discouraged middle class tourists from going abroad. Local travel agents have complained of cancellation of 25 to 30 percent of group booking from countries such as West Germany, France and Britain.

To attract more tourists, the Nepalese government recently devalued its currency against the dollar by 13.79 percent to 13.20 rupees per dollar. This is expected to bring in more tourists.

Hotel facilities have expanded with the number of beds increasing nearly three times

from 1,663 to 5,109 in the past five years the secretary of the International Hotel Association, Raymond K. Fenelon, has described this development as "quite impressive."

Fenelon was here recently to finalize the program for the International Hotel Association Congress from Oct. 29 to Nov. 3 to be attended by representatives from 40 countries. They will discuss the financial development of the tourism industry in developing countries, technology, training of hotel staff, and personnel and marketing.

In order to attract more tourists, the government is developing national wildlife parks in the Everest region and other areas. Hotel facilities are also being developed in these regions.

But travel agents, hoteliers and local businessmen have complained about the government's delay in carrying out its Tribhuvan International Airport development plan.

Delay in the completion of an international standard tower at the airport and well secrete night landing facilities are said to be discouraging the bigger international airlines from scheduling flights here.



FESTIVITY BEGINS: Tradition reigns in Nepal, where several religions are prevalent and where there are a number of holidays every month.

Budget cuts threatening future space activity

Science probes have enabled astronomers to learn more about planet Earth

By George Alexander

TUCSON, Ariz. (LAT) — It all began in late 1962, when the Mariner 2 spacecraft scooped by the planet Venus, and it ended, at least for many years to come, last month when the Voyager 2 probe brushed by the ringed splendor of Saturn.

In between the sightless Mariner 2, with its clutch of six instruments, and Voyager 2, with color television cameras and 10 additional advanced scientific sensors, the U.S. dispatched 34 other spacecraft to cruise past, circle around, crash into, or land gently upon five planets and more than a dozen moons. And what has been the return on this approximately \$4 billion investment?

"We've learned a lot about the Earth from new and different perspectives as a result of our space projects," said William K. Hartmann, an astronomer with the Planetary Science Institute in Tucson, Ariz.

Because of the findings made by the American armada, scientists now know that near the end of the first 600 million years or so of the Solar System's 4.6 billion-year existence, all objects underwent a dreadful pummeling as the final fragments of the solar nebula were swept up. The record of this bombardment can be read in the craters on the Earth's moon, on Mercury, on Mars and even on the distant moons of Jupiter and Saturn.

Scientists are now largely convinced that life in the Solar System is restricted to just one niche: The planet Earth. "Life needs two conditions to exist," said Bradford A. Smith, a University of Arizona astronomer and the leader of the Voyager project's photo-interpretation team: "A comfortable temperature range and some kind of liquid medium for (biochemical) products to get around in."

Temperatures on Venus run around 900 degrees Fahrenheit, which is hot enough to melt lead and boil away any water that might ever have been there. Mars has too thin an atmosphere to sustain water in its liquid phase and the moon Titan has large amounts of organic (carbon containing substances), but at temperatures down around -290 Fahrenheit.

But aside from life forms, Earth has much more in common with its neighbors than scientists previously thought. The probes sent back evidence suggesting that the Earth's moon may be a factor in some very shallow earthquakes, that a huge store of primordial methane could be locked up in the Earth's core, and that Jupiter's atmosphere may be a model for the Earth's oceans, among other findings.

Tidal Forces Gain Importance

"We used to say that tidal forces weren't all that important in the earth-moon system," said Harold Masursky, a U.S. Geological Survey astro-geologist in Flagstaff, Ariz., and a scientist who has been a member of 13 of the 14 American planetary and lunar projects.

But the discovery that tidal forces — gravitational interactions between bodies — are pumping up volcanoes on the little jovian moon Io, melting and erasing craters on the saturnian moon Enceladus, sorting out the debris encircling Saturn into countless ringlets, and modifying the faces of other, distant bodies, is causing scientists to reconsider this attitude.

"Maybe," Masursky said, "there is a component to the earth-moon tidal forces that isn't as well understood as we think it is. I'm saying that we have to make ourselves open to that possibility."

The earth's crust heaves and sinks as much as two feet in some places as the moon swings around the earth in an elliptical track. Some scientists have sought to correlate these up-and-down flexures of the crust to major earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, but they have not been successful.

But the moon is known to be slipping away from the Earth's gravitational field at the rate of about two inches a year. This means that it once was closer to the Earth and its tidal forces would have been correspondingly greater.

Gravitation Studied

The rings of Saturn may provide clues how those stronger forces might have affected the Earth's seismicity and vulcanism, and perhaps even the shifting of its mobile continental plates.

"In the rings we're seeing very complex,

very sophisticated resonances (oscillations excited by the gravitational interplay of several massive bodies) at work. Maybe the moon's effects on the Earth are more subtle than we've thought," Masursky said.

There are other ideas about the Earth that may have to be rethought because of what science has glimpsed on other worlds. The Voyager 2 spacecraft, for example, took pictures of the two-tone Saturnian moon, Iapetus — snowy white on one side and pitch-dark on the other.

Some project scientists wondered whether it might be a body with a dark-mattered core and an icy exterior coat, a coat that has somehow been breached, allowing some of that dark material to rise to the surface.

Von R. Eshleman of Stanford University and a Voyager project scientist has proposed that large quantities of methane — a simple hydrocarbon consisting of one carbon atom and four hydrogen atoms — were trapped deep inside Iapetus when it formed 4 1/2 billion years ago. But a meteoroid or some object struck the moon, shattering its icy crust and creating numerous fissures through which the methane could begin to migrate to the surface.

On the surface, the hydrocarbon would have been broken down by the sun's ultra violet radiation, the lightweight hydrogen escaping easily into space, the heavier carbon being left behind. The dark regions of Iapetus, Eshleman speculates, could be seepages of nearly pure carbon.

Eshleman's idea is a modified version of one advanced more than a year ago by Cornell University's Thomas Gold. He suggested that because hydrogen and, to a lesser extent, carbon, were very abundant in the primordial solar nebula, various combinations of these two elements would have been swept up in large quantities as the Earth was being built up by the collisions of planetesimals, very small bodies in space that move in planetary orbits.

Those primordial hydrocarbons are buried deep inside the Earth, gold proposed, but methane — an easily-liberated component — would be escaping and rising

toward the surface. This non-biological methane, trapped beneath the surface, could be a vast resource of fuel waiting to be tapped.

Not many scientists have been quick to embrace Gold's notion. But if the ongoing analysis of Voyager 2's images of Iapetus points to Eshleman's hypothesis as the most likely explanation of the curious, two-tone pattern on the saturnian moon, the scientists may be compelled to grant Gold's theory a new and more serious hearing.

Common Forces Realized

One of the more surprising realizations to have come out of America's 20 years of cosmic canvassing is that some familiar earthy forces — such as tidally-induced heating, vulcanism and plate tectonics — are at work in varying degrees at different locales in the solar system.

The earth, in fact, is such a melange of forces that scientists despair of ever sorting out their separate effects. On less complex bodies, it is hoped, the situation might be less muddled and therefore easier to isolate these different forces.

Jet Streams Studied

"There are certain features in the jovian and saturnian atmospheres that are helping us to zero in on the way the jet stream mechanism operates in the Earth's atmosphere," said Bradford A. Smith, the University of Arizona astronomer and leader of the Voyager photo-interpretation team.

On Earth, the jet streams are the driving forces behind the alternating series of high and low-pressure systems that create weather cycles across the mid latitudes, where most of the earth's foodstuffs are grown.

The jet streams on all three planets — Earth, Jupiter and Saturn — are fueled by the energy in cyclonic and anti-cyclonic eddies. On the two distant planets, these eddies were strikingly apparent in the form of white and reddish-brown ovals. On Earth, these structures are characterized by the presence or absence of clouds.

The jovian and saturnian jet streams are much, faster and more constant than Earth's but there is an optimism among the atmospheric scientists that the wealth of

data gathered by the two Voyager spacecraft on these planets will enable them to figure out how the jet streams work here.

There may even be a bonus in the Voyager findings, if scientists are able to extrapolate from the limited amount of information the two Voyagers were able to acquire on the deeper layers of the Jovian and Saturnian atmospheres.

Layer Dynamics Studied

The dynamics of those dense layers, said Andrew Ingersoll, a Caltech and Voyager project scientist, might be similar to the flows and mixing rates in the deepest layers of the Earth's oceans. Such knowledge would help us better anticipate the impact of dumping dangerous pollutants in the deep ocean, as well as better understand changing ocean current patterns.

At the moment, there is a hiatus in this long history of achievement and discovery. The planet Saturn is fast receding in the rear-view mirror of Voyager 2. This resourceful spacecraft is headed for an early 1986 date with the planet Uranus and a 1989 date with Neptune, but, experts at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) near Pasadena, Calif., give Voyager 2 about a 65 percent chance of success at Uranus and a 30 percent chance of success at Neptune.

Future Exploration Limited

The future of the American planetary program is a little like old mother Hubbard's cupboard — not entirely bare, to be sure, but certainly not overflowing, either. There is Galileo, a composite spacecraft to be launched toward Jupiter in 1985 and arrive there in 1988.

There also is the Venus orbiting imaging radar, a spacecraft that will use a sophisticated radar to trace the plains and canyons and buttes that are hidden from camera view beneath Venus' thick clouds and construct images of the Venusian terrain. It is to be launched in 1988, arrive there later that year, and begin work in earnest in early 1989.

Budget Questions Obvious

Both projects, however, have been walking a thin line in the Reagan administration's tight budgets and there is a constant fear around JPL that large increases in the

cost of developing and manufacturing the fleet of space shuttles — the launch vehicles for those planetary probes — might be absorbed by canceling either Galileo or the Venus radar projects.

The international solar polar mission, which was to have taken a look at one of the sun's poles, has already fallen victim to the Reagan administration's budgetary ax.

The easy, inexpensive missions have now all been done. A flyby is the simplest, cheapest and briefest way to reconnoiter a planet, but it is strictly a one-shot affair. An orbiter, a probe that takes up a station around a planet and its moons, yields more information during the course of a year or two of operation, but it is more costly. A lander, an automated laboratory that settles gently on a planet and examines it is very much more costly than an orbiter. And a lander that gathers up a sample and returns it to Earth is vastly more expensive.

The space sciences community would gladly settle for a guaranteed budget over a span of years, no matter how low it is. Then they could attempt to develop scientifically useful spacecraft — such as a new Lunar orbiter or a marian orbiter carrying just a handful of sophisticated sensors, but not public-pleasing cameras — that would keep the community intact and their skills honed.

But the Reagan administration's response is that cuts are necessary across the board until the nation's economy is restored.

And so, despite the jubilation that accompanied Voyager 2's passage of Saturn in August, there is a general mood of melancholy and despair at JPL and the universities that have provided scientists for the various project science teams.

"A driving technology, a sense of international prestige and domestic self-esteem, the conviction of doing something that is peaceful and positive — exploring the unknown — and competing with the Soviet Union in a safe, constructive way, these have been the hallmarks of America's presence in space," said Bruce Murray, director of JPL and a member of various past planetary projects. "But I'm afraid the U.S. is on a major downward transition in planetary exploration right now."

Sri Lanka 'perfect' for sea-wary crews

By Stuart Auerbach

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (WP) — Trincomalee, with one of the best natural harbors in the world, sits idle most of the time, used only by Sri Lanka's seven-ship navy, a few pleasure yachts and drug smugglers. Now the Trincomalee Harbor, which served as headquarters for Great Britain's Far East Fleet during World War II, slowly is coming back to life.

After a 12-year ban by the Sri Lankan government, warships from three nations have called there this year. The latest was the American destroyer, the USS Cushing, whose visit last month demonstrated the expanded U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean region.

The small, somnolent town of Trincomalee is not the ideal liberty port for sailors who want the traditional shore pleasures. The expanded Western and Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean makes it a real prize if for no other reason than to give sea-weary crews a chance to get off their ships.

Pentagon officials say one of the major problems with the increased U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean-Arabian Gulf region is giving the sailors a chance to get some time off their ships.

There are a decreasing number of liberty ports in the area. India generally is considered off limits to U.S. naval vessels due in part to the delicate state of relations between Washington and New Delhi, and Islamic Pakistan is a difficult place for U.S. sailors to adjust on shore leave. That leaves Singapore on the far eastern end of the patrol and the Kenyan port of Mombasa as the major drop-in spots for U.S. naval vessels.

Sri Lanka is an almost perfect port of call for U.S. ships. The government of President J.R. Jayewardene is generally pro-American. The people are pleasant and the weather good. The country has beautiful beaches and plentiful cultural sights. The capital city of Colombo has good port facilities as well as some sailor recreation spots.

There have been published reports in India, many appearing in the pro-Soviet Communist Party daily newspaper *The Parivartan*, that the United States is seeking a naval base either here or in Trincomalee from the Sri Lankan government.

Sri Lankan President Jayewardene declared that his country will not give a base to any foreign nation, and U.S. Ambassador

Donald R. Toussaint characterized as a "myth" the report that the United States was seeking to turn Trincomalee into a base for its Indian Ocean Fleet.

Instead, Sri Lanka appears to have evolved a new policy of letting any nation's warships use its facilities as long as the ship is not carrying nuclear weapons and the country is not at war.

As a result, about one American ship every two months calls at Sri Lanka. A greater number of Soviet ships call here and two Indian vessels arrived in Colombo recently.

So far only three foreign vessels — one from Bangladesh, one from Australia and the USS Cushing — have called at Trincomalee.

President Jayewardene explained that Sri Lanka reversed its longstanding policy against foreign ship visits there for one reason: Money.

"We are a poor country and we can use all we can get, especially foreign exchange," he told the *Far East Economic Review*.

He said an Australian ship brought in about \$320,000 in docking fees, purchases of supplies and money spent by sailors on shore leave.

Two American ships that called in Colombo in March — the USS *Far* and the USS *Ranger* — were reported by the *Sri Lanka Observer*, a government-controlled newspaper, to have spent a half million dollars each during their stopovers.

Soviet ships, while more frequent callers here than Americans, are not known for free-spending sailors, most of whom appear to be restricted to their ships.

"I like American sailors. They come with lots of money," said a 13-year-old Sri Lankan boy patrolling outside a Colombo hotel with a string of necklaces over his arm. He calls all Americans "Charlie." American officials here, highly conscious of the problem of drugs coming aboard ships, have sent two narcotics specialists from the Philippines to aid local authorities in keeping the narcotics traffic down.

While in Trincomalee, American sailors did play volleyball against Sri Lankan naval cadets who have their school there and donated books and medical equipment to a welfare organization. In short, it was a perfect goodwill visit as far as U.S. policymakers are concerned.

Ear-patch cures motion sickness

By a Science Correspondent

LONDON — A disc-shaped patch placed behind the ear could make travel a joy for people subject to motion sickness. Researchers at the Ciba-Geigy pharmaceutical company in Ardsly, New York, developed the patch to provide continuous absorption of minute amounts of various drugs. In the case of motion sickness, the patch allows the skin to absorb three days worth of a drug called scopolamine.

Drugs typically used for motion sickness, like Dramamine, are injected or swallowed at one time, but often cause side effects of nausea, vomiting and drowsiness.

In tests with the scopolamine-soaked collar, which is placed just above the collar line about 12 hours before the start of a trip, 75 percent of those susceptible to motion sickness had no problem or only slight discomfort. And only one out of six became sleepy.

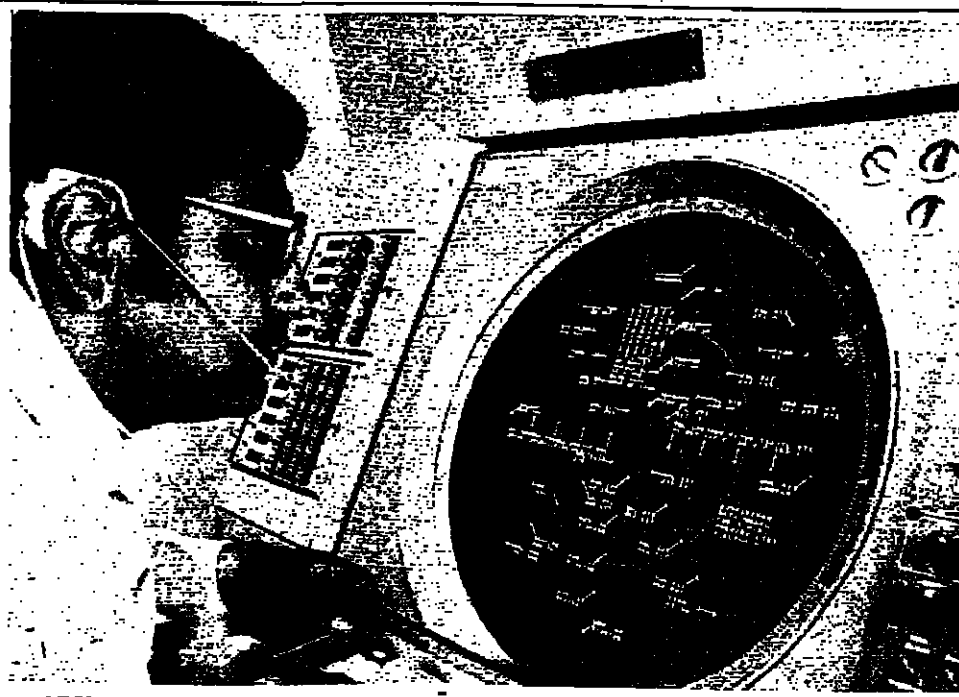
The company says the new method is more effective than Dramamine, and to test this claim the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will have one of the pilots wear a patch during the next space shuttle flight this autumn.



ORNATE DESIGNS: Nepal's structures feature both ancient and modern architecture. Shown here is one of the country's older, more ornate structures.



NEW BUS FARES: On the first day of the Greater London Council's new bus fare program Dave Wetzel, chairman of the group and a former conductor straps on a ticket machine.



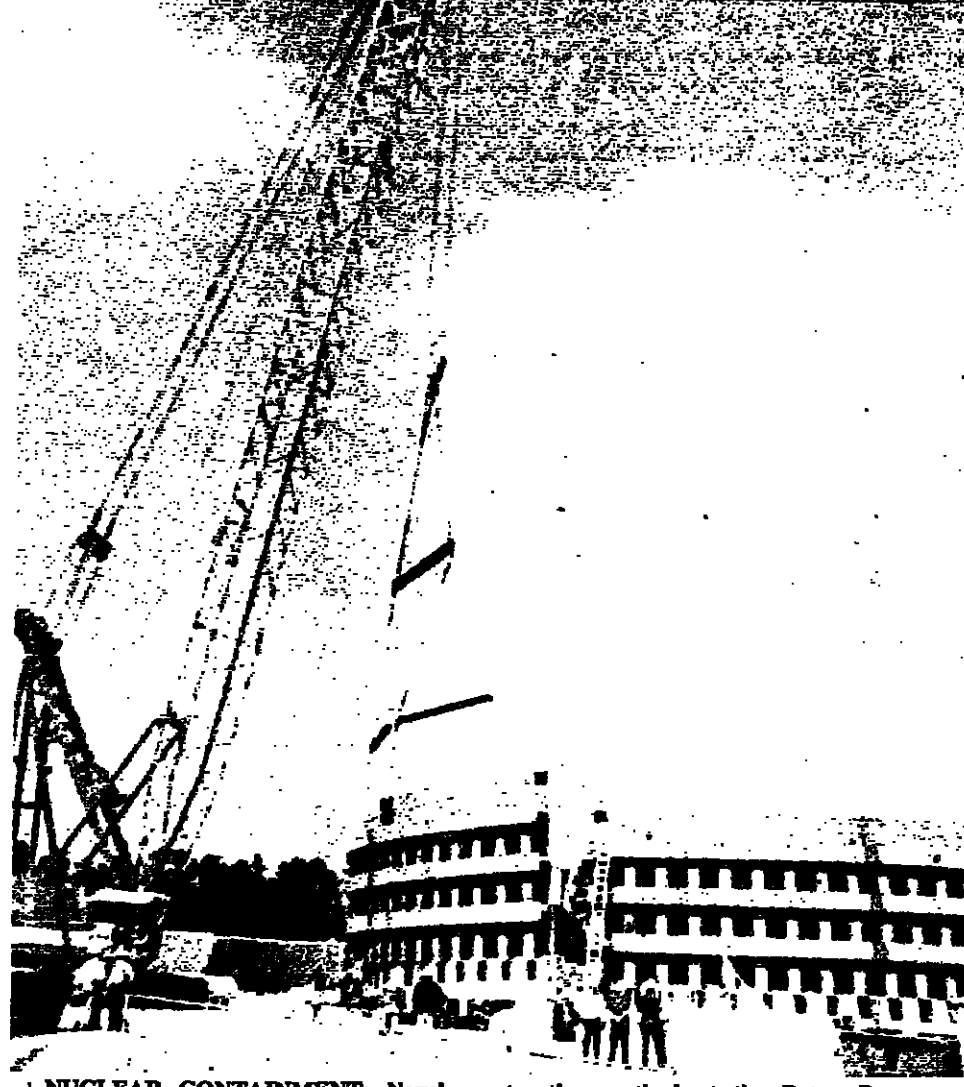
ADVANCED TRAFFIC CONTROL: Busy air traffic is easily handled with this advanced automated air traffic unit developed by Lockheed Electronics Co. An air traffic control operator is seen viewing the computer display panel which shows flight patterns.



JAPANESE ARMOR: The "great Japan Exhibition" will begin in London Oct. 24 with a display of 18th Century Japanese war helmets and armor. Here Norio Suzuki, a curator holds part of the armor said to have been worn by Shogun Yoshimune who reigned from 1716 to 1745.



SNAKE MAN: Noted American naturalist Larry Tetzlaff displays deadly snakes at his zoo near Naples, Florida. He started his career at a reptile institute and is world renowned for his experience with all types of snakes.



NUCLEAR CONTAINMENT: Novel construction method at the Baton Rouge, Louisiana nuclear power plant features the use of huge prefabricated containment sections weighing 90 tons. Each section is pre-plumbed and can be installed in a record amount of time.



RIDING HIGH: This unusual trio was recently riding high at Britain's Longleat Park.



WALLY'S HOMECOMING: Wally, the globe-trotting walrus recently washed up on a British beach exhausted, underweight and minus a tusk. There hasn't been a walrus around the British coast for at least a decade and Wally was a good 2,000 miles from home. Icelandic Airways flew wally home in a crate and above left, he was deposited on an ice flow. When he walked out of the crate he looked a little dazed, bottom, left, but when he looked around, above-right, he was happy to be home where he could get a good meal of juicy Greenland mussels.

Arab news

BEETLE BAILEY

HOW DO YOU GET YOUR HAT TO STAND UP SO STRAIGHT, COOKIE? PUT STARCH IN IT.

THE LAUNDRY DOES? NO, I DO.

BLONDIE

LET'S PLAY A JOKE ON MR. BUMSTEAD. OKAY.

I'M GOING OUT TO GET THE MAIL, HONEY.

A SODA BOTTLE, AN OLD TIN CAN AND SOME GUM WRAPPERS?

GEES, THIS IS THE WORST JUNK MAIL WE'VE EVER GOTTEN.

B.C.

BETCHA CANT PRESS YOUR OWN WEIGHT.

AN OBVIOUS SCREWUP IN SEMANTICS.

HAGAR

DO YOU HAVE TO BE SMART TO BE A VIKING, PAPA? NAW—JUST LUCKY.

BUT YOU GOTTA BE SMART TO BE AN OLD VIKING!

SMALL SOCIETY

I'VE JUST SPENT A WEEK IN THE HOSPITAL— FOR WHAT IT COST I COULD HAVE GONE TO MEDICAL SCHOOL—

DON'T TAKE IT TO HEART, CONGRESSMAN— THESE NEW PRESIDENTS ARE ALL ALIKE WHEN THEY'RE GIVEN A LITTLE AUTHORITY—

WIZARD

YOU SCRATCH MY BACK AND I'LL SCRATCH YOURS. KEEP ONE THING IN MIND. WHAT'S THAT? HE CANT REACH YOUR BACK.

SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS

BEST PLAYERS SHOULD LIMIT THEIR ATTEMPT TO HIT TOPSPIN, ESPECIALLY OFF THE BACKHAND SIDE.

GO FOR TOPSPIN ONLY!

- 1) WHEN BALL BOUNCES TO WAIST HEIGHT
- 2) WHEN YOU'RE INSIDE YOUR OWN BASELINE

IT'S TOO TIRING TO PRODUCE TOPSPIN FROM A DEEP POSITION.



Arab news Calendar

SAUDI ARABIA	BAHRAIN Channel 55	DUBAI Channel 33
9:00 Quran 9:30 Friday Talk 10:00 Cartoons 10:30 Foreign Play/Family affair 11:00 Religious Program 11:30 Live Broadcast of Friday Noon Prayers 12:00 Religious Series 12:30 Religious Talk 1:00 Arabic Play 1:30 Religious and Science 2:00 7:10 Foreign Play/Saturday and Sun 7:45 English News 8:00 Arabic Film 9:30 Arabic News 9:50 Program Preview 10:00 Arabic Daily Series 10:15 Arabic Historic 10:30 Weekly Series	9:00 Quran 9:30 Religious Talk 10:00 Religious Program 10:30 Cartoons 11:00 Arabic Film 11:30 Arabic News 12:00 Arabic News 12:30 Family Magazine 1:00 Arabic Film 1:30 Arabic News 1:45 Tomorrow's Program 1:50 Thrill Maker Sport 10:15 Professionals	10:45 Wrestling 11:10 Film (Risk with channel 33) 5:00 Quran 5:10 Battle of The Planets 5:35 Scooby Doo Cartoons 6:25 Cartoons 6:50 Give Us A Cue 7:15 Star Games 7:30 Islamic Holidays 8:00 Local News 8:05 Rattles 9:00 Dallas 10:00 World News 10:25 Bogart 10:50 Musical Luncheon 11:10 Film (Risk with Channel 10)
Bahrain Channel 4	DUBAI Channel 10	KUWAIT Channel 2
3:00 Quran 3:30 Religious Talk 3:50 Religious Program 4:20 Cartoons 4:30 Arabic Film 4:50 Religious Program 5:45 Arabic Series 6:00 Arabic News 6:30 Family Magazine	2:00 Quran 2:15 Religious Talk 2:30 Cartoons 3:00 Children's Program 4:00 Football 5:00 Virginian 7:30 Religious Talk 8:00 News 8:10 Arabic Series 9:45 Newsroom UNO 10:00 World News 10:35 Songs and Program Preview	7:00 Quran 7:05 Cartoons 7:30 Mapper Show 8:00 News 8:15 Mind Your Language 9:45 Newsroom UNO 10:15 Virginian 10:45 Quinity

Radio Francaise SECTION FRANCAISE DUBOAR.

Section	Programs
Arabic Transmission	1:00 Opening 1:01 Holy Quran 1:06 Program Review 1:07 Genus of Guidance 1:12 Light Music 1:20 Old and New 1:30 Music Roundabout 2:15 On Islam 2:20 Light Magazine 2:25 Light Music 3:00 News 3:10 Press Review 3:15 Light Music 3:20 The Life of the Prophet 3:30 Science of Music 3:45 Light Music 3:50 Clotdown Evening Transmission
Friday	8:00 Opening 8:05 Program Review 8:07 Genus of Guidance 8:12 Light Music 8:15 Old and New 8:45 Reflections of A Muslim 9:00 Hello 9:15 Aspects of Arab Civilization 9:30 News 9:40 S. Chronicle 9:45 Bouquet 10:10 Chat Show 10:45 Today's Short Story 11:00 Music of the Masters 11:15 Recreations with Dramas 12:00 Clotdown.
Weekend	13:00 Opening 13:05 Holy Quran 13:10 Program Review 13:15 Genus of Guidance 13:20 Light Music 13:30 Old and New 13:40 Music Roundabout 14:15 On Islam 14:20 Light Magazine 14:25 Light Music 15:00 News 15:10 Press Review 15:15 Light Music 15:20 The Life of the Prophet 15:30 Science of Music 15:45 Light Music 15:50 Clotdown Evening Transmission

BBC

Friday	1330 (18th) George Eliot (25th) Diabates	1400 World News	1409 News about Britain	1415 In the Manxton	1425 Ulster Newsletter	1430 World News	1500 Radio Newsworld	1515 Jazz for the Arab	1520 The Best of the Arab	1545 Sports Round-up	1600 World News	1609 Twenty-Four Hours Summary	1630 (18th) Round the World	1635 The Face of Death	1715 Letters	1730 John Peel	1800 Radio Newsworld	1815 Outlook	1900 World News	1909 Commentary	1915 Science in Action	1945 The World Today	2000 World News	2009 My Music	2040 The Week in Wales	2045 Sports Roundup	2100 World News	2109 News About Britain
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Radio Pakistan FRIDAY

MORNING	Evening
7:45 Religious Program 8:00 News 8:10 Request Music 8:45 Customs Rules 9:00 News 9:30 Investment opportunities in Pakistan 9:03 Request Music	4:30 Religious Program 4:40 Request Music 5:45 Mixed Melodies 6:00 News 6:15 Press Review 6:25 Qawails (Devotional Music) 6:33 Listeners' Mail

Pharmacies Open Tonight

JEDDAH	BAHRAIN	RIYADH	TAIF	AL-BAH	AL-DAMAM	AL-HADITHA (Modern)	AL-BAH	AL-BAH	AL-BAH	AL-BAH	
Al-Bah Pharmacy Al-Bah Pharmacy Al-Bah Pharmacy Al-Bah Pharmacy Al-Bah Pharmacy Al-Bah Pharmacy Al-Bah Pharmacy Al-Bah Pharmacy Al-Bah Pharmacy Al-Bah Pharmacy Al-Bah Pharmacy	Bob Sheriff Saladin, Prince Abdullah St. Behad Rush Flouing, near Prison Street Medhat Faid Street, near Al-Aydarous Mosque	Manduba Main Street Al-Khazra Street Sadrans Square, Airport Street Al-Hijaz Street Naseerya, Al-Hijaz Street	King Fahd Street Al-Sabani Building Addas Street	Bilprah, King Fahd Street Rahwan, King Fahd Street	Dhahran Street						

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS: 1 Birthday, 5 Ocean floor, 11 One's business, 12 Indigenous, 13 Image, 14 Medication, 15 Bench, 16 Diminutive, 17 Seraglio chamber, 18 River dams, 20 Nourished, 21 Panama and bowler, 22 Agreed, 23 Numerical study, 24 Game like bridge, 25 Gen., 26 Exist, 27 1948 Ladd film, 28 "Striking" places, 29 Head of tennis, 30 Womanly concern (abbr.), 31 Daffy, 34 Moral precepts, 36 Hawaiian seaport, 37 Golfer's concern.

DOWN: 2 Disassemble, 3 Fabric, 4 Dutch export, 6 Noted designer, 7 Ending for liquid, 8 Angry opinion, 9 Manifest, 10 Set of ten, 16 Including sign, 19 Hashhouse, 22 "La Boheme" role, 24 Guitar; wines for exam, 25 Mind you! game pitcher, 28 Italian city, 32 Emmy winner in 1974, 33 Condemn role for exam, 36 Partner of cry.

Yesterday's Answer

McAuliffe's word
1948 Ladd film
"Striking" places
Head of tennis
Womanly concern (abbr.)
Daffy
Moral precepts
Hawaiian seaport
Golfer's concern

16 Including sign
19 Hashhouse
22 "La Boheme" role
24 Guitar; wines for exam
25 Mind you! game pitcher
28 Italian city
32 Emmy winner in 1974
33 Condemn role for exam
36 Partner of cry

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

AXYDLBAAXE
LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES
AXATU OWJ K OAOVTU HK NHK
MTHXWFA DHFATWFGTA. - WDIVGK
NGZDAU
Yesterday's Cryptoquote: ALL MEN HAVE A REASON, JOHN HENRY NEWMAN

Contract Bridge Bidding Quiz

You are South in each of the following three hands. What would you bid at the point where the question mark appears?

1. ♠ QJ10952 ♥ K83 ♦ 4 ♣ KQ6
East South West North
Pass Pass Pass 10
Pass ?

2. ♠ 5 ♥ K76432 ♦ KQ643 ♠ 10
North East South West
10 Pass 10 Pass
30 Pass ?

3. ♠ 96 ♥ KQ52 ♦ A943 ♠ 874
North East South West
10 Pass 10 Pass
2NT Pass ?

1. Two spades. The partner of a player who passed originally is not necessarily bound by the principles that govern most bidding sequences. For example, if South responds only one spade at this point, North is not forced to bid again, since he knows that South lacked the values for an opening bid. North may decide that game is virtually impossible and therefore pass. Here it is best to jump-shift to two spades and tell North that there's a good chance for game despite the previous pass. A one spade response would be correct if North had opened with one diamond — this would diminish the value of your hand — but opposite a one heart opening your chances for game rise tremendously and you should inform North at once that there are promising game-going potentialities.

2. Four notrump. The number of tricks you can make depends on how many aces North has. You should therefore make use of the Blackwood convention. If partner responds five hearts, showing two aces, you pass. If he responds five spades, showing three aces, you bid six hearts. If he responds five clubs, which in this sequence indicates four aces, you bid either seven hearts or seven notrump.

North's point count (or yours either) is not the criterion in unbalanced hands of this type. Once partner indicates four trumps by jumping to three hearts, learning the number of aces he has will tell you how far to go.

3. Three notrump. It is not necessary or desirable to indicate your diamond support by bidding three diamonds. You have a notrump type of hand and partner has one also, and the best thing to do is to take the short route to game in notrump. Four hearts or five diamonds would probably be harder to make than three notrump, and no effort in either of those directions should therefore be expended by bidding three diamonds. There is nothing to be gained by announcing your diamond support; it is apt to help the enemy more than your partner.

Believe It or Not!

THE OIL BURNED EACH DAY TO CREATE ELECTRICITY IN THE UNITED STATES, TOTALS 1.75 MILLION BARRELS

HENRY BAILEY LITTLE of Newburyport, Mass., WAS THE ACTIVE PRESIDENT OF A BANK AT THE AGE OF 102. Submitted by Lispenard B. Phister, Newburyport.

A COYOTE CAN SENSE THE PRESENCE OF WATER BENEATH THE EARTH AND WILL LOCATE IT BY DIGGING THROUGH TWO OR THREE FEET OF TOPSOIL.

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake FOR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1981

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)
A lot of time may be wasted before you reach a decision that will truly work. After-dinner hours are best for communication.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)
Negotiations about fees involve a certain amount of haggling. Get a second opinion about a legal situation, if necessary.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)
A child will respond to discipline. Stand up for your convictions. After some uncertainty, you'll feel more secure about a love interest.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)
Little things could be troubling you. It's best to discuss these matters with a close friend. You'll find your fears are groundless.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)
A friend is wispy-waspy

now, but you'll reach an understanding towards nightfall. Don't waste your time with triflers. Be serious.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)
Stick to your guns about a financial matter. In business, make certain that you're not underpaid. Feelings stabilize after dark.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)
After hearing a variety of differing opinions, you'll find that you're your own best adviser. Friends afford mental stimulation.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)
The answers may seem elusive, but keep plugging and you'll find solutions. A negative situation turns out to be a blessing in disguise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)
Friends give good advice, but one of them may not want to join you at an upcoming social event. Still, all's well that ends well.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)
After considering a variety of options, you'll come to the conclusion that hard work and self-discipline pave the way to success.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)
Partners are mentally perceptive. You may be uncertain about how to deal with a child. Make sure your rules and regulations are clear.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)
Attend to bookkeeping and accounting chores and cut down on domestic expenditures. Invite an old friend to dinner. Patience is rewarding.

By Keith Stafford

Japanese cry halt to robot invasion

Workers unable to rival speed, pinpoint accuracy

TKYO, Oct. 15 (R) — The expected introduction within the year of a new breed of industrial robots in Japan, already the world's leader in robot use, has prompted the first stirrings of dissent from the country's labor force.

Using television cameras, photocell sensors and microprocessor memories to recognize components, "the smart robot" will be able to join together electronic components to a fine degree of accuracy or step into the production lines of simple objects like garden machinery.

However, the emergence of this range of robots, taught to copy human actions, capable of working at twice the speed of present machines and 10 times more accurate, is provoking growing opposition from the traditionally acquiescent Japanese trade unions.

Ichiro Shioji, head of the Confederation of Japanese Automobile Workers Unions, at a recent union convention urged more labor-management consultations on the introduction of robots.

"The mass inroads of robots in the auto industry so far have had little effect on employment, thanks to sharply rising Japanese auto exports, but now, with exports slowing

down, the view that robots will not affect employment is open to question," he said.

His views are also being reflected by Japan's largest labor group, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan. The new range of television-eye robots would be able to move through about 6,000 different operations, recognizing components which need welding or screwing together.

They would be the latest in a line of robot technology that began in the early 1960s in the United States when the first machines were devised to merely grasp and transport objects.

Research in Japan into providing artificial limbs for thalidomide children spilled over into the sophisticated development of machines which could reproduce the activities of the human arm and this technology arrived just when Japan needed it most. The Japanese motor industry in the mid-1970s was searching for ways to improve assembly techniques to raise productivity and thereby counter the effects of higher energy costs brought about by the first oil crisis of the decade.

Robots have increased Japanese productivity dramatically the last decade. They were used first for spot welding car body frames, programmed by the computer to extend their long welding arms into the car bodywork to repeatedly join metal to metal at a speed no man could match.

There was little complaint from the Japanese since the robots were taking over grubby, unpleasant jobs and were making up for a shortage of skilled workers as youngersters stayed longer in education. Furthermore, the large companies which introduced the new technology were capable of re-deploying labor to other parts of the company.

Last June, the International Labor

Organization (ILO) estimated the world robot population at 58,000, with about 80 percent of them in Japan. The Japan Industrial Robot Association said sales in Japan last year were worth over 60 billion yen (\$260 million), a 50 percent increase over the 1979 figure. Another 50 percent increase is expected this year, with annual demand by 1985 to 300 billion yen (\$1.33 billion) and double that by 1990.

The Japanese government has been actively assisting this trend by providing attractive loan terms through various agencies for about purchasing to improve technology and recently by allowing robot-purchasers to write off more of their investment against tax over the next three

years. The robots don't come cheap at up to 10 million yen (\$44,000) each, but since they only take up the area of a worker on the ground — they can be all mounted or hang from gantries — and will work 24 hours a day without lighting and air conditioning, the return on investment is rapid.

This year has been the wide development of the robot arc-welding machine, a central feature in industrial robot exhibition held here last week. Japanese youth has shown a marked reluctance to undertake spot welding training and the robots are proving a popular way of avoiding a shortage of skilled manpower in this sector, says Tatsunosuke Owatari, a senior engineer with Kawasaki Heavy Industries, a leading robot manufacturer.

Other companies in the field are Hitachi, Kobe Steel, Nachi-Fujikoshi Corporation and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. Owatari also says the introduction of robots has improved industrial safety and improved the quality of manufactured goods. Kanji Yonemotom, deputy director of the Japan

Industrial Robot Association, told a recent meeting of engineering at a Tokyo robot exhibition that the electrical industry in Japan is the leading user of robots, with the car industry a close second, followed by plastic moulding.

He said exports of robots are expected to reach 16 percent of total output in about five years, but added that Japanese companies will have to team up with overseas engineering companies since the robots need to be serviced by skilled local systems engineers. "Automation of mass production systems was the main current of industry until the 1970s, but the predominant trend in and after the 1980s will be automation... and the technological development and utilization of industrial robots is expected to form the nucleus of the new production system," he said.

While not objecting to development of the color-recognizing "smart robot" in fields such as assisting bed-ridden patients, the unions think the new robots are going to jobs for their members. Recently Fujitsu Fanuc and Siemens Ag of West Germany said they had agreed to build a factory in Luxembourg that would have no shop-floor workers at all, just robots turning out computerized control devices — cutting the cost of manufacturing robots.

Conservatives endorse Thatcherism to the hilt

BLACKPOOL, Oct. 15 (R) — Britain's Conservative government is determined to stick to a strategy of fighting inflation with tight curbs on the money supply despite rising unemployment, now at a post-war high of three million.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister), said Wednesday clear signs of progress in improving the state of the British economy were beginning to come through. The going was bound to be rough, he said at the Conservative Party's annual conference in Blackpool, but Britain was moving ahead.

Latest figures confirmed that manufacturing output had begun to rise, up 1.9 percent in the June-to-August period compared with the previous quarter. "The one thing that could set us back would be to lose our nerve now," Sir Geoffrey said.

He was speaking in a debate in which the government's economic policies were roundly condemned by former Prime Minister Edward Heath, Conservative leader from

1965 until he was replaced in 1975 by Margaret Thatcher, now prime minister.

But on a show of hands, the 4,000 delegates chose to give the government's strategy a huge endorsement, despite Heath's strong call for an alternative course. Heath, who has no role in Mrs. Thatcher's government and is relegated to the backbenches of parliament, said the party had reached its most critical for the last 60 or 70 years.

"In this situation I believe that both Mrs. Thatcher and I want to have party unity he said. But it was a unity which could not be imposed on a single doctrine. Heath rejected the government's contention that there was no alternative to its stringent monetarist policies. Britain should join the European Monetary System (EMS) and restore exchange controls, he said.

The great danger was that if people left the Conservative Party and voted for the new Social Democratic Party, they might very well put the opposition Labor Party into power.

34% fall seen in U.S. car sales

DETROIT, Oct. 15 (AFP) — New car sales by the three big U.S. makers were 34.7 percent down in the first 10 days of this month against a year earlier.

This stark figure has made the entire industry sit up. The final quarter of the year is when the new models reach the showrooms, and this ought to be a busy period, especially as the companies are continuing their discount policies. But statistics show that in the first 10 days of the month, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler sold only 141,437 cars against 216,462 a year ago.

Marketing men are crossing their fingers, hoping the sluggish sales will not last the whole quarter, but they have to admit that the industry has hardly been flourishing in the past two years.

In the period Jan. 1 to Oct. 10 this year, the three big firms sold 4,830,000 cars against 4,870,000 a year earlier. This figure was already about one fifth below the 1979 equivalent. The companies blame their present troubles on high interest rates and slackness in the economy as a whole. There is also evidence that the public is balking at prices and is worried about quality too.

London Commodities

	Closing Prices	Thursday	Wednesday
Gold (\$ per ounce)	449.00	445.25	445.25
Silver cash (pence per ounce)	513.75	508.00	508.00
3 months	532.00	527.00	527.00
Copper cash	895.00	909.50	909.50
3 months	920.00	909.50	909.50
Tin cash	8230.00	8215.00	8215.00
3 months	8360.00	8352.50	8352.50
Lead cash	373.00	387.50	387.50
3 months	382.00	395.75	395.75
Zinc cash	460.00	476.50	476.50
3 months	475.00	490.25	490.25
Aluminium cash	615.00	622.50	622.50
3 months	652.05	649.00	649.00
Nickel cash	2850.00	2805.00	2805.00
3 months	2935.00	2905.00	2905.00
Sugar October	162.00	164.42	164.42
March	169.50	172.20	172.20
Coffee September	1090.00	1067.00	1067.00
November	1099.00	1074.00	1074.00
Cocoa September	1250.00	1257.00	1257.00
December	1244.00	1253.00	1253.00

Note: Prices in pounds per metric ton. The above prices are provided by Saudi Research & Investment Ltd., P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 6653908, Jeddah.

At Cancun Quito discounts OPEC accord

QUITO, Oct. 15 (R) — Ecuador's oil minister, Eduardo Ortega, has discounted any prospect of an agreement to end OPEC's split on oil prices being worked out before the oil exporting states meet Dec. 9.

On Wednesday, Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said in Caracas a solution to the split would be discussed when some OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) leaders meet during next week's North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico.

Dr. Calderon told reporters it was possible a special meeting of OPEC's 13 oil ministers to set a new unified price of \$34 a barrel would follow the talks. But later, Ortega discounted any chance of an agreement next week.

Up till now there is no agreement between member countries and it would be difficult for us to reach agreement before a Dec. 9 meeting in Abu Dhabi," he told reporters.

Two attempts to set a standard price this year failed after Saudi Arabia refused to raise its oil price, the traditional benchmark, above \$34 a barrel. Saudi Arabia now charges \$32 a barrel while OPEC price "hawks" Libya and Algeria \$40.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said this week that all OPEC members had agreed on \$34, but for lingering doubts about

Venezuela's position. Dr. Calderon said: "Venezuela is prepared to help preserve the unity of OPEC."

Oil ministry sources in the Gulf said OPEC ministers continued telephone conversations Wednesday in an effort to fix a unified price. However, Ortega made clear that Ecuador, which currently sells its oil at an average of \$32.50 a barrel, wanted more than the proposed unified price. "As a minor exporter Ecuador would like to sell its oil at \$35, he said.

Ecuador will not be attending next week's summit where OPEC states Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Algeria and Nigeria will be represented. Venezuelan sources said OPEC president, Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto, would also be there.

In Tokyo, a Japanese official said United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba said Thursday he hoped OPEC would agree to unify prices at \$32 to \$34 a barrel and freeze prices for a year.

Oteiba, who will chair the OPEC meeting in December in Abu Dhabi, said the current world oil glut makes it a good time for oil-producing countries to work out a long-term, moderate oil policy, Tetsuya Shibasaki, a ministry of international trade and industry official said.

Malaysia warns of forming tin cartel

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct. 15 (AP) — The seven tin producing countries of the world might be forced to form a tin cartel if Japan, Britain, West Germany and other countries follow the United States and refuse to join the sixth international tin agreement (IAT), Malaysian officials warned Thursday.

Diplomatic observers watching the International Tin Council (ITC) meeting here Thursday predicted a storm session ahead on the debate on an upward revision of floor and ceiling prices for tin worked out Wednesday and submitted to consumer nations at Thursday's session.

Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam, in his opening address to the three-day 24th session of the ITC meeting, said he regretted the U.S. decision announced last week not to join the sixth agreement.

"It would be a retrogressive step if the U.S. attitude weakens the resolve of other consuming countries to join the sixth agreement," Musa said.

"More so if this long established and suc-

cessful example of producer-consumer cooperation in commodities takes a step in the reverse direction with the eventual establishment of a producers only grouping.

"If indeed this later scenario is to come about then the current U.S. attitudes must surely be a contributory factor," Musa told delegates from Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Bolivia, Zaire, Negeria, Australia, the United States, Japan, Britain, West Germany and France.

Global food plan vital, FAO says

ROME, Oct. 15 (AFP) — A quarter of the world's population — or 1,000 million people will suffer hardship, famine and malnutrition by the year 2,000 if a global food program is not urgently adopted and introduced, the chief official of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has warned.

FAO Director General Edward Saouma, 55, told AFP in an interview that to mark the first world day for food on Friday, he was calling on international public opinion "to realize the effort required to end the scandal of hunger."

He added: "Hunger and malnutrition prevent any development program from bearing fruit. They breed instability. They reduce the chances of keeping peace in the world."

Dollar dips; gold rises

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP) — The dollar dipped against key world currencies in trading Thursday, following a downturn in U.S. markets. Gold prices gained. Dealers reported some profit-taking followed the dollar's rise Wednesday. But they stated that markets apparently were ignoring signals that U.S. interest rates, which make the dollar more alternative will likely go up in the coming weeks.

In Tokyo, where the business day ends before Europe's begins, the dollar closed at 229.95 yen, slightly down on Wednesday's close of 229.05 yen.

Sterling opened higher in London at \$1.86775, but slipped to \$1.86075 by evening. It cost \$1.8570 to buy one pound late Wednesday.

Others compared to Wednesday's late rates:

5,5375 French francs, down from 5,5725. 2,2045 German marks, down from 2,2185. 1,8750 Swiss francs, down from 1,8560. 1,17550 Italian lire, down from 1,185.25. 2,43675 Dutch guilders, down from 2,4485. 1,9925 Canadian dollars, down from 1,20060.

The price of gold opened in London at \$448.90 an ounce, up \$4 from day's close and apparently boosted by the dollar decline.

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Thursday	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.09	9.08	9.08
Bangladesh Rupee	—	—	14.05
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	—	285.50
Canadian Dollar	155.00	154.80	154.80
Deutsche Mark (100)	140.25	140.20	140.20
Dutch Guilder (100)	—	3.83	4.11
Egyptian Pound	93.25	93.15	93.15
Emirates Dirham (100)	61.90	61.70	61.70
French Franc (100)	55.00	61.75	61.75
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	—	37.50
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	—
Iranian Ryal (100)	—	—	—
Israeli Dinar	—	—	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	29.25	29.15	29.15
Japanese Yen (1,000)	10.25	10.23	10.23
Jordanian Dinar	12.15	12.14	12.14
Kuwaiti Dinar	75.00	74.70	74.70
Lebanese Lira (100)	61.00	60.80	60.80
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	—	34.80
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	43.10
Philippine Peso (100)	—	—	6.37
Pound Sterling	6.38	6.37	6.37
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.10	94.05	94.05
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	—	164.55
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	—	36.25
Swiss Franc (100)	185.00	184.90	184.90
Syrian Lira (100)	59.00	63.35	63.35
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	3.43	3.425	3.425
Yemeni Riyal (100)	75.20	75.50	75.50

Selling Price Buying Price
Gold kg. 49.245 49.045
10 Tolas bar 5.780 5.680
Ounce 1.560 1.500

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Harassed by secret police

4 Iranian diplomats seek Bonn asylum

BONN, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — Three Iranian diplomats who sought political asylum in West Germany said Thursday that secret agents armed with knives and chains had created an atmosphere of terror in Iran's consulate in Hamburg. The diplomats, who worked for almost a year in the Hamburg consulate, told a news conference they were subjected to "a permanent inquisition" by eight members of what they said was the Iranian govern-

ment's secret police, Savama. Consul Kamran Malek said the men worked in locked offices on the second floor of the consulate building, checking every visitor and sometimes beating up callers whom they considered "counterrevolutionary". "They bugged and recorded all our telephone calls, they opened our private mail, they listened in on our conversations in the consulate and even followed us into cafes," Malek said. He added the men, with close links to the Iranian mosque in Hamburg, constantly interfered in the consulate's work, and filed daily reports to Tehran on people visiting the building.

The three diplomats and a woman consular official, who was not present Thursday, asked for asylum in Hamburg last Friday, telling city officials they could no longer tolerate the wave of executions in Iran. Vice consul Mehdi Monshi said: "We were so afraid of the Savama agents that we left the consulate one by one, each with a different excuse. I used the pretext of a dentist's appointment. One of my colleagues said he had to collect his children from school. "We met up at city hall and immediately asked the head of protocol for asylum."

The diplomats said they did not belong to any opposition political movement but would support opponents of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini. "Khomeini has turned Iran into a huge prison" Malek told reporters.

In a statement to reporters, the diplomats said 3,000 executions had been carried out in Iran during the last three months. Another 100,000 political prisoners had been detained without trial for more than a year by the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Khomeini.

The four officials said Iran's religious leaders had isolated the country internationally and destroyed its economy. Iran's consular offices in Hamburg looked after the interests of some 8,000 Iranians living in northern Germany, the officials added.

Iran planes 'attack Iraq from Syria'

BEIRUT, Oct. 15 (R) — The official Iraqi News Agency has said that 10 Iranian warplanes flew into Syria before attacking targets in Iraq Wednesday. It quoted official sources as saying the planes landed on Syrian territory about midday "to be ready to carry out aggressive operations against Iraqi targets."

There was no immediate confirmation of the report from other sources. The agency recalled that earlier this month Iraq accused Syria of harboring Iranian military aircraft at its airports to attack Iraqi territory. "This was denied by Syria which called for an Arab committee to be formed to investigate the charge."

INA said Iraqi forces had killed 103 Iraqis in fighting in 24 hours, concentrated in Iran's oil-producing Khuzestan province. It quoted a communique as saying that the Iraqis also lost three tanks, two carriers and a similar number of armored vehicles in addition to other equipment. Iraqi losses were 10 killed and a vehicle destroyed, it said.

Walesa sees victory

Polish crisis talks open

WARSAW, Oct. 15 (R) — A three-man Solidarity team flew into Warsaw from the union's Gdansk base Thursday for crisis talks with the Polish government as the country simmered with unrest over food shortages and other hardships. The government-union meeting was the first at national level between the two sides since Solidarity ended its controversial congress a week ago.

The congress called for major political changes and demanded the end of Communist control over the economy. The ruling Polish party's central committee meets Friday to adopt a reply that is likely to be sharp but not totally negative. The government made it clear Thursday that it agreed to talks with Solidarity reluctantly.

It had originally invited Solidarity to enter a joint commission with the other, generally pro-Communist union but Solidarity's national executive said past experience proved that such bodies were useless and stuck out for bilateral talks. The government retorted by calling Solidarity's stand amazing and outrageous and said it still wanted to establish the joint commission.

"It is amazing that the Solidarity presidium refuses to sit down at one table with other social partners and insists on bilateral talks," the government said in a statement. "It is outrageous also that Solidarity should come up with political conditions for cooperation," it added.

This was a reference to demands by Solidarity linking the talks to access to the mass media and creation of a non-party social council to cope with the economic crisis. Latest figures on production and other key indicators point to a further deepening of the crisis which has caused widespread shortages and sparked a new series of protests and strikes.

Some 12,000 women textile workers occupied their plants in the city of Zyrardow, south of Warsaw, for the third day Thursday and Solidarity branches in several other regions reported plans for strikes if the food

situation did not improve. The government said it was ready to discuss with Solidarity urgent problems connected with living conditions. But the union's negotiating team listed specific demands including an immediate freeze on all prices.

Solidarity's regional chief in Lodz, Grzegorz Palka, who emerged as a powerful figure during the union congress, was elected by union chairman Lech Walesa to head the negotiations. A row between the authorities and Solidarity over Saturday work in the coal mines appeared to be intensifying.

The union has suspended its appeal for miners to work voluntary shifts on Saturday in protest against a decision by the government to give Saturday workers extra bonuses. Solidarity says such extra payments are divisive and undermine the principle of free Saturdays and has been holding referenda at the pitheads which it says show that miners reject the government move.

In Paris, visiting Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said Wednesday that Poles are committed to reforming their society no matter what the price.

Responding to questions about the likelihood of a Soviet intervention in Poland's labor problems, the 38-year-old president of the union said: "We know we will certainly be victorious, but we don't know at what price. But we have no other choice. If we have to pay, we will pay. Our faith permits us this, but we hope it will not be necessary."

Walesa, questioned at a packed news conference, generally skirted questions about the Soviets and the political tendencies of his union. "We are not afraid of any philosophy or possible solution," he said. "We will take what is best from all solutions and apply them to our problems."

Walesa and the five members of his delegation who participated in the news conference denied recent Soviet charges that the independent labor movement threatened socialism in Poland and elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

"As to this charge that we are counter-revolutionary we've been called worse than that," said Solidarity leader Eligiusz Naskowski. "If a solution works, if it feeds people and improves their lives, it is not counter-revolutionary. History will judge us."

Walesa emphasized that Solidarity "does not seek to destroy but to regenerate." Walesa and his aides arrived in Paris Wednesday morning for a week-long visit. He was invited by five separate French unions, with which he will confer during his stay.

'Blondie' creator dies
NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AFP) — Jim Raymond, creator of the internationally syndicated strip cartoon, "Blondie," has died here at the age of 64. Raymond first drew his blonde, biological, scatter-brained American housewife and her husband, Dagwood, more than 40 years ago.

He also occasionally collaborated on strip cartoons with his brother, Alex Raymond, creator of "Rip Kirby," "Flash Gordon" and "Jungle Jim".



ANTI-ROYALIST DEMONSTRATION: Queen Elizabeth of England encounters anti-royalist demonstrators in Dunedin, New Zealand, Wednesday. The demonstrators are the supporters of Irish Republican prisoners.

After Wellington blast

Elizabeth security tightened

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Oct. 15 (AP) — Police tightened security around Queen Elizabeth and her husband Prince Philip Thursday following an unexplained explosion in Wellington Wednesday night as she was dining with Prime Minister Robert Muldoon.

"There definitely was an explosion," a senior police officer said, but a check of the eastern suburbs turned up no sign of damage or what had caused the noise. The queen and Prince Philip had been

scheduled to leave the residence of the prime minister at 10.15 p.m. local time. The explosion, heard by police and residents, took place at 10.16 p.m.

The queen was met by 20 chanting demonstrators as she arrived at Muldoon's house. They were supporters of the Irish H-block protest group. Earlier in the day at Dunedin on the south island, security fears were raised as a shot was heard as the queen drove through the city. Police later arrested a man for shooting birds on his own land.

British minister dismisses repatriation idea as fantasy

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 15 (AP) — A call by right-wingers in Britain's ruling Conservative Party for the repatriation of West Indians and Asians was dismissed by a government immigration minister Wednesday as "fantasy."

Timothy Raison, minister of state at the Home Office, the department in charge of immigration, gave his verdict on the repatriation idea in a debate on race relations at the Conservative Party's annual conference in Blackpool.

"All our citizens must be treated even-handedly and fairly. There can be no compromise about that," he said. "Just as we have always rejected the idea of one law for the rich and one for the poor, we must reject the idea of one law for black and another for white."

"We cannot wish away any situation by fantasies about massive repatriation." He

U.S. celebrates Battle of Yorktown

PARIS, Oct. 15 (AFP) — Americans and French will Friday celebrate the 200th anniversary of the 1781 Battle of Yorktown which led to the birth of the United States. For two years later, England signed the Treaty of Versailles granting independence to its 13 American colonies, a move which would have been unheard of in the event that Gen. Charles Cornwallis had not surrendered his 8,000 troops at Yorktown.

Historians agree that Yorktown was the decisive battle of the American war of independence, which broke out in March, 1775. The Americans were warmly supported by France, and the Marquis De La Fayette, who was only 24 years old at the time of Yorktown, was largely responsible for this French aid.

In 1777 he arrived in Connecticut with 5,000 volunteers, out of which he was to lose 3,000, and placed himself under the command of Gen. George Washington, 25 years his senior. Gen. Washington promptly made him a general — De La Fayette was just 20 — and gave him a brigade of 6,500 soldiers and militiamen.

The war was going badly for the American "rebels" when France decided to intervene on their behalf, in the hope of getting revenge against England which, by the 1763 Treaty of

Paris ending the seven-year war, stripped King Louis XV of his territories in Canada, India, the western bank of the Mississippi, Ohio, Senegal and some of the French Antilles islands.

Neither the Americans nor the French realized, when they concluded their 1778 Trade and Military Treaty, that later developments would favor the former very much than the latter.

As a result of this treaty, an expeditionary corps of six regiments totaling 6,000 French troops commanded by Count de Rochambeau were sent to Gen. Washington. These regiments were the forerunners of the 99th Infantry Regiment which will participate in the forthcoming anniversary celebrations (Oct. 16-19).

The count also placed himself under the orders of Gen. Washington and led to an early example of allied cooperation which prepared the fall of Yorktown.

By October, 1781, the Bay of Chesapeake was blockaded by the French fleet, cutting off Yorktown from any reinforcements, and Gen. Washington's Franco-American Army were besieging the town. On Oct. 19 Gen. Cornwallis surrendered — and changed the course of world history.

Weinberger discusses Mideast in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — American Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger opened talks with French officials Thursday on defense issues that are expected to focus on NATO problems and the delicate situation in the Mideast.

Weinberger was meeting with his French counterpart, Charles Hernu, and Claude Cheysson, minister for external relations. The American told reporters during the flight from Washington to Paris that he expected the Mideast to be high among the subjects he would bring up with the French.

The secretary said there are no problems in U.S.-French military relations, but there were some important decisions coming up with the NATO context and it was necessary to consult France. France is a member of NATO, but is not a part of the military command structure. Weinberger is on a week-long foreign trip that also will take him to Stockholm and then a NATO meeting in Scotland.

Weinberger said his Paris stop was designed to establish a personal relationship with Hernu who took over the defense portfolio in June following the election of a Socialist government. French officials said Hernu's talks with Weinberger would be general because there were no differences between the two countries on defense issues.

U.S. officials said they were satisfied with the supportive stand France had taken on European security issues, particularly the threat posed by Soviet SS-20 missiles targeted on Europe and the neutron weapon program of its own.

Weinberger met President Mitterrand who flies to Washington Saturday to meet with President Reagan, and to preside at ceremonies marking the 200th anniversary of the victory of the Battle of Yorktown. Thursday's talks were considered by political observers here as a prelude to Saturday's mini-summit.

In Stockholm, Weinberger will hold talks with King Carl XVI Gustav, Premier Thorjoern Faellin, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten and of course his host defense Minister Torsten Gustafsson. Observers said that the Swedish government will stress its opposition to the neutron bomb as a "new and dangerous element" in the arms race.

Schmidt makes good recovery

BONN, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt continued to make an excellent recovery Thursday after surgery on Tuesday to fit a pacemaker to correct an irregular heartbeat. The secretary of state at the chancellor's office, Manfred Lahnstein, said that doctors at Coblenz military hospital hoped Schmidt would be out by the weekend, and back at work next week.

Lahnstein Thursday dismissed as "vastly exaggerated or plain untrue" reports that Schmidt lost consciousness several times before he was admitted to hospital. He told a radio interviewer, Schmidt felt very well and there was no cause to dramatize his illness.

The Suedwestfunk radio station quoted Schmidt's personal physician, Dr. Wolfgang Voelkel, as saying the chancellor had been unconscious several times at his Hamburg home last Sunday. It said Schmidt was unconscious when he was admitted to the military hospital in Koblenz Monday.

The mass circulation *Bild* Zeitung, in a report quoted by several other conservative newspapers, said Schmidt's heart stopped four times in the hospital before he had the pacemaker operation. The chancellor was fitted with the pacemaker in what government spokesmen said was a precautionary move to prevent possible heartbeat irregularities.

Good Morning

By Jihad Al-Khazem

Recently, I met an old, old friend, from the days of my study abroad. We talked, as is usual on such occasions, on what we have been doing since then, and "what- ever happened to old so and so." But then I suddenly remembered that this particular friend had a special problem, and asked him if he was suffering from it still. "Oh, you mean that," he said. "It still happens but fortunately less frequently. It still can cause me trouble though." I expressed my sympathy and reminded him of the troubles his little foible often landed him in. He said, that's nothing to what happened to him recently. Just let me tell you...

My friend's problem is that he is something of a compulsive practical joker. His favorite game was and apparently still is, to pretend to be someone else. This he does for reasons he doesn't know. Just give him an occasion where he has to introduce himself and he would, before even having time to think about it, find himself saying, and with winning modesty, "I'm professor so and so, Chair of Sanskrit Studies at Harvard." And from then, the die is cast, with him having to play the role to the hilt, trembling with fear that his lie would be discovered.

And his last episode? Well, it appears that he was traveling to Houston one day, and was asked in the airport what his name was. "Dr. so and so, heart surgeon." Then, for good measure, he added rather smoothly, "Those fools in the Houston Heart Hospital have gone and messed things up again. So of course old muggins here has to go and pick up the pieces." VIP treatment immediately of course. A pleasure to be of help to such a servant of humanity. "This way to the first class compartment, please."

And during the trip it happened. The air hostess rushes to him trembling. "Doctor, thank God we have you. A passenger down with what looks like a heart attack. Please come and help."

He said his first reaction was to say that he was a doctor of philosophy, dead lady, from the University of Heidelberg, metaphysical questions catered for, birthdays and weddings on special rates. No realists need apply. That sort of thing. But then he remembered that bit about helping out in Houston and realized that he was about to be exposed.

He let himself be led to the sufferer and tried to look as responsible and workman-like as possible. "Undo his tie. Please give him air. Hostess! Mouth-to-mouth. Please."

Luckily it was time for touchdown, with an ambulance and a doctor waiting. "Here is your patient, young man," my friend says. "I can't wait on such a trivial case." The real doctor gives the patient a quick examination then turns to the air hostess. "You said a heart attack. This man is suffering from asthma only. He'll be all right." My friend said when he heard this he knew the game was up and simply turned and ran away.

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awast

Everest bid abandoned

KATMANDU, Nepal Oct. 15 (AP) — A three-man American Himalayan expedition trying to reach the summit of Mount Everest from its fifth and final camp abandoned hopes due to strong winds and began returning to base camp, the Nepalese Ministry of Tourism reported Friday.

The ministry quoting a radio message from the base camp Thursday said members of the American Medical Research Everest Expedition (AMREE) left the 7,987-meter-high camp V on the South Col Thursday morning in their final effort to conquer the 8,848-meter world's highest peak.

The team is made up of Dr. Christopher Pizzo, 33, of San Diego, Calif., Chris Kopyzynski, 33, of Spokane, Wash., and AMREE's Canadian member, David P. Jones, 34, of Vancouver, British Columbia, and three Sherpa guides.

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